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Legitimate Revenues Are Not Scattered as in Other Large Cities.

WHITE HOUSE IS ALL READY.

President McKinley Is Expected to Return to the Capital Next Monday.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK NOW IN OHIO

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—"Chicago's example in consolidating suburban and other postal stations under the main office," said Chief Beavers of the salary allowance division, "could be followed with profit and beneficial results by other large cities throughout this country. Under existing circumstances some of the larger cities are being milked of postal revenues through a sharp practice which is prevalent particularly among suburban postmasters. Within the last few days I have been making a tour of New England and paid particular attention to Boston. It was developed in the course of my investigations that postmasters at suburban resorts or stations have been swelling their receipts by inducing owners of factories or persons transacting business in Boston to purchase their stamps and have their letters canceled at the country place in which they happen to reside. This took off a big slice of postal revenue from the Boston office, and both parties to the transaction seemed to think it entirely legitimate. There are postoffices in this country paying postmasters $3,000 in salary yearly which, according to proper and legitimate postal business transactions, should not pay more than $500. It is no wonder that Chicago looms up as the second city in the union from a postal revenue standpoint. Everything in Cook County is under the control of Postmaster Gordon, and the consequence is a big showing for the city every year."

Orders have been received to have the White House in readiness for occupancy by the President and Mrs. McKinley any time after Sept. 10, and consequently there is considerable hustling about on the part of the domestics at the Executive Mansion. While there is no certainty as to the exact date of the return of the Presidential household, it is believed that Monday of next week will find the President in his office prepared to resume business.

An impression prevailed that a Cabinet meeting would be called here on Friday of this week, but no such intimation has been received by any member of the President's official household. On the contrary, it is believed that Tuesday will witness the first reunion of the President and his advisors since their vacation. There has been little, if any, change in the private portion of the White House. Mrs. McKinley could go into her apartment tomorrow if she desired. Whatever changes and alterations have taken place in the mansion during the President's absence have been in that portion of the house which is usually overrun by the public.

"There is no doubt of a Republican victory in Ohio this fall," said Representative W. S. Kerr of the Mansfield District. "The Democrats are very badly demoralized and are hard pressed to find an issue for the campaign. They have virtually abandoned silver, and before the campaign progresses much further I expect to see them give it up altogether and try their hands on the tariff. They will not get much satisfaction out of this, however, and it would be hard to tell whether they could try it on first. There is a general revival of manufacturing industries throughout the State since the passage of the Dingley bill, and business is picking up in a lively manner.

"The farmers are getting better prices, men are finding work, and those who have had work are getting better wages. All of this makes hard sledding for the political calamity howler. The politicians of this class, however, had to dry up their calamity cry, and are now devoting their time to trying to prove that the Republicans ought not to get any credit for good times, anyhow. The failure of the Populists to fuse with the Democrats was a severe blow to the latter. You see, Coxey, when he ran for Governor, got 51,000 votes in Ohio. The Populist vote will all come out of the Democratic strength, and they alone will be enough to beat the Democratic ticket. When Coxey ran for Congress he got 8,000 votes in his district, which was more than the Democratic candidate received."

Senator Foraker arrived here tonight. The object of his visit to the capital at this time is to look after matters connected with the sale of the government's interest in the Union Pacific railroad.

Senator Foraker does not believe any tangible results will be accomplished by the meeting of his committee here, but says he would not be fulfilling his duty to the government if he did not give the members of his subcommittee an opportunity to take some action before the government's interest in this road is finally disposed of. The most this committee can do, however, is to make some recommendations to the executive department of the government in regard to the disposition of the Union Pacific, and it is probable that arrangements made by the Cleveland administration for the disposal of the government's interest in the road will be consummated.

CALLS IT AN EVEN $150,000.

Grover Cleveland Tells the Trenton Assessor of the Size of His Fortune.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—In a letter sent to the County Board of Assessors, which met today, ex-President Cleveland, who removed to Princeton last March, placed the value of his property at $150,000. Of this $20,000 is in real estate and $130,000 in personal property. Mr. Cleveland said he was unable to estimate the value of the latter very accurately on account of the fluctuations in the stock market. His estimate was accepted without question by the Assessors, and this will make his tax for the year amount to about $1,900.

KIPLEY DEFIES THE LAW.

PROFANELY TAKES A STAND ON GAMBLING AND "BLIND PIGS."

Tells Alderman Bennett and a Thirty-fourth Ward Citizens' Committee He Will Close Such Resorts or Let Them Stay Open, as He Pleases—Protestants Will Carry the Matter Into Court—They Severely Arraign Howe and Maloney.

Joseph Kipley, Chief of Police, clearly defined his position on the question of gambling and "blind pigs" yesterday, and it remains to be seen whether his stand is indorsed by the city administration of which he is the representative.

"I will close up these joints, or I will allow them to remain open, just as I —— please, and I don't see what in —— you people are going to do about it, anyway. I am not looking for advice."

Such was the reply Chief Kipley made to a committee of twenty-five property-owners of the Thirty-fourth Ward, who, headed by Alderman Frank I. Bennett of that ward, waited on the Chief at the City Hall in the afternoon and protested against the action of Acting Inspector Howe and Captain Maloney in allowing a dozen gambling-houses and "blind pigs" to run openly and for twenty-four hours a day in the neighborhood of the Coliseum.

The foregoing quotation of the Chief's response to the committee's protest is guaranteed by George W. Riggs, manager of the local agency of the New York Life Insurance company, to be literally and exactly correct. Mr. Riggs was a member of the citizens' committee which visited Mr. Kipley.

Kipley Shows Them the Door.

Alderman Bennett acted as spokesman for the committee, and the Chief listened to his complaint, but not without a show of ill-temper. When he had finished Chief Kipley, turning to Alderman Bennett, gave utterance to the words quoted.

The door was thrown open and the astonished committee left the room. A more indignant lot of men probably never left the City Hall, and the result was steps were immediately taken to put the matter in the hands of competent lawyers, and a fight against corrupt police methods will probably be begun in the courts in a few days.

Alderman Bennett was elected in the Thirty-fourth Ward at the last election on the Prohibition ticket, defeating Alderman John O'Neil. The one issue was whether "blind pigs" and gambling-houses were to be allowed to run. Bennett promised to do his utmost to shut them up and keep them shut up.

Running Wide Open Again.

For a time the district was clear of both saloons and gambling dens, but shortly after Captain Howe was made Acting Inspector of the Hyde Park district the old places along Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue began to open up for business. At first they were run quietly, but for the last few weeks no pretense at concealment has been made.

Alderman Bennett and the property-owners of the neighborhood at first confined their complaints to Captain Maloney of the Woodlawn Station, but besides fair promises and profuse apologies no other satisfaction was secured, and the dens ran as wide open as ever. Finally Alderman Bennett, together with Mr. Riggs, called upon Acting Inspector Howe on Saturday afternoon and entered a vigorous complaint against Captain Maloney. Howe assured them the places would be promptly closed. On Sunday afternoon Captain Maloney received orders to close all the "blind pigs" and gambling-houses in the precinct.

Claim City Hall Protection.

But the property-owners enjoyed only a few hours' triumph, for Monday morning the places were again in full blast. Mr. Riggs learned from the proprietors they had received permission from the City Hall that morning to open. They informed him they had made up a pool, each putting in $12.50 as an original payment, and paying a certain amount each week, this money all being paid to "a man known to represent a certain high police official."

Armed with these facts, Mr. Riggs and Alderman Bennett, together with W. L. Shepard, M. J. Keating, L. D. Courtright, H. J. Foote, James Rosenthal, and H. D. McMunn, all property-owners and residents of Captain Maloney's precinct, again waited upon Acting Inspector Howe and laid the new case before him.

"I have been told to pay no attention to your complaints, and have been advised to tell you to go down to the City Hall with all further complaints," was his answer. "I will pay no further attention to the matter at all."

Bennett's Letter to Kipley.

It was agreed the committee should call on Chief Kipley during the afternoon, and between times Alderman Bennett wrote the following note to the Chief and sent it down to the City Hall by special messenger:

> Mr. Joseph Kipley, Chief of Police, Chicago—Dear Sir: Upon my return from my vacation I found that Sixty-third street, east of the Illinois Central railroad, was infested with many "blind pigs" and gambling resorts. I asked Captain Maloney to close these places and he failed to do so, after having promised that he would. I therefore called upon Captain Howe (acting in the absence of Inspector Hunt), and was first met with the statement that it was customary to allow these places to run, but our conversation ended with his promise to see Maloney and close them up. He, too, failed to keep his word, and thereupon I wrote him a letter, a copy of which I herewith inclose. Upon receipt of this letter Captain Howe and Captain Maloney called at my residence and assured me these places would be closed. This was Sunday evening. The places were substantially closed until 11 p. m. Sunday, with the exception of a few secret games and the selling of liquor on the sly in a few places. They were open again last night.
>
> I have sent trusted persons through these "joints," and am, therefore, fully advised in the premises.
>
> This morning I called upon Captain Howe, and he informs me that you have advised him to refer all complaints to you, from which there is but one inference to be drawn—namely, that the Police department is determined to protect this illegal traffic and rottenness. There is but one way that this inference can be removed, and that is by the prompt performance of your duty. Yours truly,
>
> FRANK I. BENNETT,
> Alderman Thirty-fourth Ward.

Letter to Howe.

The following letter was sent at the same time to Acting Inspector Howe:

> Captain Howe, Acting Inspector—Dear Sir: I called upon you yesterday and you assured me the "blind pigs" and gambling games on Sixty-third street, in the vicinity of the Coliseum, would be closed. Notwithstanding your promise and also the promise of Captain Maloney to close these places, the following were open and in "full blast" last night—to wit:
>
> 242 Sixty-third street, bar and game.
> 246 Sixty-third street, bar and game.
> 248 Sixty-third street, bar.
> 250 Sixty-third street, bar.
> 262 Sixty-third street, bar and game.
> 264 Sixty-third street, bar.
> 274 Sixty-third street, bar.
> 282 Sixty-third street, bar.
> 6304 Grace avenue, bar.
> Northeast corner Sixty-third street and Grace avenue, beer sold.
>
> Since you are fully aware of these violations of the law and take no steps to do your duty, I shall at once ask that you and Captain Maloney be removed from this district and discharged from the police force. Yours truly,
>
> FRANK I. BENNETT.

At 2 o'clock the committee, reinforced by half a dozen other property-owners and residents of the infested district, met at the City Hall, and, headed by Alderman Bennett, called on Chief Kipley with the result stated.

ARREST IN A SCHOOL.

Lake Forest Has a Breezy War Over Its Principals.

TWO CLAIM ONE PLACE.

Ald. Cobb Apprehends Hornberger and Page Slips In.

SNARL NOW IN THE COURTS.

School began in Lake Forest yesterday with the singing by bright-faced boys and girls of:

> How we love our teachers;
> How we love our school.

After the song Alderman A. W. Cobb arrested Principal J. A. Hornberger, and then the opening exercises closed with prayer.

Alderman Cobb marched Principal Hornberger away to a magistrate, but this did not interfere with the usual routine of the first day of school. Principal Frank Page went ahead with the formation of the classes, and then hastily dismissed school before Principal Hornberger could secure his release and return to the seat of learning. This morning Principal Page is in hopes that he will rule alone at the beginning of school for the day, as Principal Hornberger's hearing is set for 9 o'clock, and it will be hard for him to reach the school until almost 10.

Lake Forest doesn't usually have two principals of the school. This year, however, both the City Council and the School board lay claim to the right of hiring the teachers and controlling the school fund, and as both cannot perform these functions they have applied to the courts to settle the matter. But pending the decision of the courts came Sept. 7, and with it the opening of school. And with the opening of school came the rival principals, both of whom declare they will teach the Lake Forest idea until the courts declare them in the wrong.

Alderman Cobb, who represents the School Board, decided that the best way to get Principal Hornberger, who was elected by the School Board, out of the way was to arrest him as a trespasser.

Principal Hornberger in retaliation threatens suit for $10,000 against Lake Forest. This makes the situation more interesting.

The fight which resulted in two principals at Lake Forest started last spring. At that time a proposition to have a regular Board of Education under the State law was carried by ninety votes for to forty against. An election date was set, and after a hard fight the ticket headed by Attorney Charles S. Weaver won. The Council members who had been supporting the other ticket raised a hue and cry and finally declared the School Board election was illegal, because, as they maintained, there was not a majority of the voters cast a "yes" or "no" on the question.

President Weaver and his board soon after their election and before its legality had been questioned, selected Professor J. A. Hornberger, formerly head of the schools in Pekin, Ill., as principal.

Two weeks ago the Council advertised for a principal and selected Frank R. Page, a young Harvard graduate.

Both principals presented themselves yesterday in good faith under instructions from the people who hired them and both declare they will stay.

President Weaver escorted Principal Hornberger to the schoolhouse and Principal Page was flanked by Alderman Cobb. Alderman Cobb ordered both President Weaver and Mr. Hornberger to leave the premises, and when they refused placed Hornberger under arrest.

The teachers and subordinate employés in the school at Lake Forest are, most of them, in the position of Janitor Werner, who, when President Weaver said, pointing to Hornberger: "This is your principal," replied, "I don't see 'um!" and bolted downstairs.

THIS ENDS IT.

Pittsburg Miners Practically Agree to the Terms of Compromise.

DOLAN'S PLEA FOR PEACE

Strikers Get More than They at First Really Hoped For.

WOMEN FIGHT THE DEPUTIES

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The convention of miners of the Pittsburg district, called to consider the strike settlement, was sensational. District President Patrick Dolan's speech brought tears to the eyes of many strong men. He begged and pleaded with the delegates not to oppose the compromise.

John Higgins, a Pan-Handle striker, led the opposition. There were over 100 delegates in the convention, and over half were opposed to a compromise. Many came to the convention with iron-clad instructions to vote against it. Higgins charged the national officers with "selling out" to the operators. President Dolan said:

"I would be a scoundrel if I advised you to stay out. The time has come when we must give up sentimentalism and accept the operators' terms. They are better than your officers expected. While we struck for 69 cents, we never expected to get it. We thought if we got 60 cents we would be satisfied, but we forced the operators to agree to five cents more. For God's sake, men, think of the thousands of women and children naked and hungry. I have the courage to stand here and tell you if you continue it you will get whipped. We have begged all we can get from the public, and with no contributions we cannot keep up the fight. There is not a national officer of your organization who would not give up his life before selling out. You, John Higgins, are a traitor. You tried to get the men at Canonsburg to go back to work."

At this point Higgins, white with rage, jumped to his feet and shouted: "That is a lie."

St. Louis Conference a Sham.

"I can prove it," continued Dolan. "I am satisfied to go on with the struggle, but the cause is growing weaker every day. The St. Louis conference was a confession of weakness. It was not attended by one national officer of a labor union from such a great labor center as Pittsburg. All the national officers of labor organizations who have been in the field in West Virginia are leaving that State, and the miners are going back to work. The operators may get bullheaded and withdraw their offer."

For hours the convention continued in an uproar. Finally it was decided to send five delegates to the Columbus convention. They were given discretionary powers and will vote for a settlement. The five delegates are: Paul Trimmer, Frank McKenna, Thomas Chataway, Thomas Kenney, and Jacob Offhalter. In addition to these twenty-five others, some of whom were instructed by their locals to oppose a compromise, will go to Columbus. District President Dolan said to your correspondent tonight the convention tomorrow will vote to settle the strike.

Women Fight the Deputies.

Fifteen Washington County Deputy Sheriffs detailed to evict a number of the families of striking miners living in the houses owned

(Continued on fifth page.)

BALL AT HIS HEART.

Simon Kent Fatally Shot in a Peculiar Manner.

J. AURAND IS ARRESTED.

Latter Fires Wild While Struggling with Policemen.

OFFICERS SO EXPLAIN IT.

Simon Kent, 250 South St. Louis avenue, an employé of the People's Gas Light and Coke company, was shot and fatally wounded as the result of a struggle between Jacob Aurand, a private watchman, and Policemen Hurley and Smith at Colorado avenue and Downey court at 10:30 last night.

Kent and Aurand were quarreling when the two policemen in plain clothes approached. Aurand, it is supposed, mistook them for highwaymen, and opened fire. In the struggle to disarm him the weapon was turned toward Kent and fired, one of the bullets striking him just under the heart.

He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was said at 2 o'clock this morning he was dying. There were no eye witnesses to the affair except the policemen, who say they did not use their revolvers at all.

Jacob Aurand, the man arrested for the shooting, has been employed as watchman in the new buildings under construction at Colorado avenue and Downey court for two weeks. He lives at Colorado and Albany avenues, and was employed by John McSorley, the contractor.

Story of the Police.

Policemen Hurley and Smith, who are detailed in plain clothes at the West Lake Street Station, were passing one of the new buildings at 10:30 p. m., they say, when they saw the watchman struggling with a man on the sidewalk. They jumped from the car, and, as they did so, the watchman drew his revolver and pointed it at his opponent, Kent. Kent had attempted to walk on the sidewalk in front of the half finished structure and had been stopped by the watchman, the police say, though there was no apparent reason for such action.

Hurley and Smith, thinking the watchman was about to shoot, rushed upon the two men, showing their stars, they say, and calling upon them to surrender. Aurand released his hold on Kent and turned upon the detectives.

"I don't care who you are," they report him as saying, "no one can pass along this sidewalk."

He still flourished his revolver and Smith grappled with him and tried to wrest the revolver from his hand.

Hits One of the Officers.

As Smith rushed towards him Aurand fired once, the bullet going wide of the mark, and when the policeman tried to pin his arms behind him turned his revolver loose on Hurley, who was facing him. In this position he fired five more times, one of the bullets, Hurley says, grazing his cheek and making a slight wound.

Once the gun was empty, Hurley tackled the struggling watchman, and between them the two policemen finally wrenched the gun from his hand.

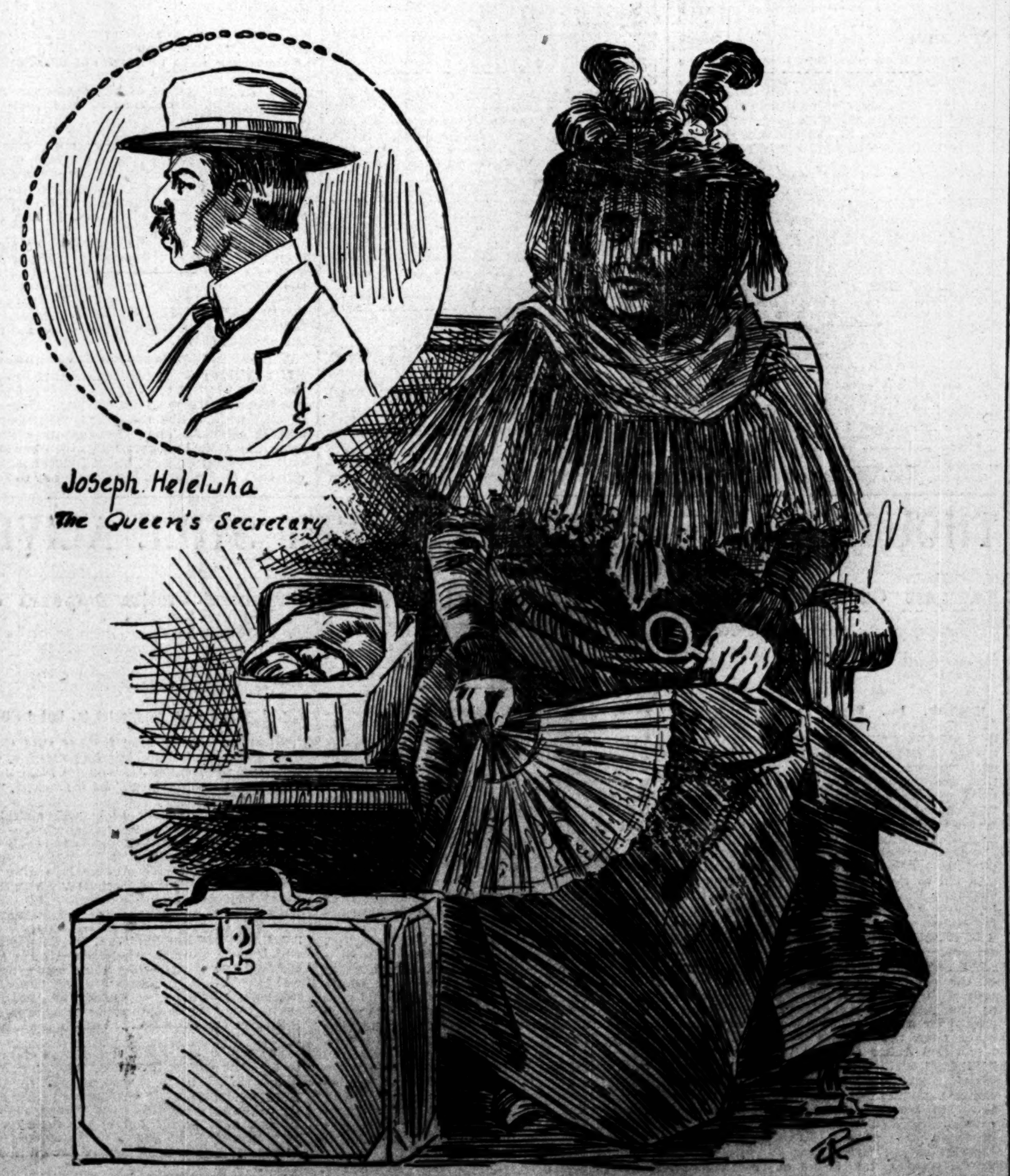
Then they turned their attention to Kent, who had fallen to the ground at the fourth shot, and found him unconscious, the blood gushing from a wound just under the heart. The patrol wagon was hastily summoned and the injured man driven at full speed to the County Hospital.

Fights Two Powerful Men.

After the shooting Aurand made no attempt to escape, but submitted quietly to arrest. He was taken to the hospital, but the doctors would not permit of Kent's attempting to identifying him.

The police know little of either men. On Aurand were found two cards showing he is a member of a carpenters' union and an address, 913 West Fourteenth street.

EX-QUEEN SITS IN A DEPOT WAITING-ROOM.



Liliuokalani Mingles with the People and Watches Her Basket of Peaches.

CROKER SEES THE CHIEFS

ARRIVES IN NEW YORK AND HOLDS A POLITICAL CONSULTATION.

Declines to Discuss Mr. Low's Candidacy and Says Tammany Is Certain to Carry Greater New York—Will Not Speak of His Own Candidacy—General B. F. Tracy Thinks Croker Would Be a Candidate if He Thought He Could Be Elected.

New York, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Richard Croker was a passenger on the American line steamship New York which arrived this morning. He was asked if he had heard of Mr. Low's nomination.

"Yes," he replied, "I saw it in the papers handed to us at quarantine early this morning."

"What is your opinion of it?"

"Of course, I can't criticise Mr. Low."

"What do you think of the political situation?"

"I have not the slightest doubt that Tammany Hall will carry the greater city by 50,000 votes and upward," he said. "New York never had one reform administration after another. One such government appears to be all the people can stand in one decade. The present so-called reform administration has been chiefly noted for its increase of the tax rate, accompanied by a higher appraisement."

"Then you think the people are again ready to intrust the reins of government to Tammany Hall?"

Defends Tammany Hall.

"Yes, and why should they not be? Tammany Hall always kept the taxes down. It managed the government honestly and economically. That was because Tammany is a practical, not a theoretical, body. We are workers, not dreamers. Tammany believes, and I believe, in the widest personal liberty for the people that is consistent with good order and good government. Some people think Tammany is very bad, but as a rule they are people who live at a distance and who trust to hearsay. New-Yorkers know better. They know that if Tammany was the corrupt, degraded, horrible monster some people try to make it out to be it would have been throttled long ago. No such wicked men as we have been pictured could live and maintain their influence year after year in New York or any other free American city."

"And are you to be the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Mr. Croker?"

"I have nothing to say on that score."

Conference of Politicians.

When Mr. Croker reached his Broadway office he found Senator Thomas F. Grady, Augustus W. Peters, George B. McClellan, Civil Justice Van Wyck, Matthew Keenan, and ex-Judge Feitner waiting for him. John C. Sheehan appeared at 1 o'clock and greeted Mr. Croker. As Mr. Croker is going to Richfield Springs, it was the general impression among politicians today that the conference on the Mayoralty situation would be held at the watering place. Sheehan and Croker had an hour's talk in private. At its conclusion Sheehan said that no change in the program had been decided upon, and that Mr. Croker would likely attend the meeting of the General committee of Tammany Hall on Friday night.

General Benjamin F. Tracy was also a passenger on the New York, returning from a visit to Europe.

Talk with Tracy.

"I just learned this morning," said he, "that Mr. Low had been nominated for Mayor by the Citizens' union. Indeed, I am surprised at the hasty action."

"Is he acceptable to you as a Republican?" was asked.

"He is acceptable, certainly, if the Republican party nominates him. That is where the whole thing hinges, of course."

General Tracy was here asked if he considered himself a candidate for the office.

"Would I accept the nomination? Not for Joseph."

General Tracy said that he had met Mr. Croker for the first time while on the steamship.

"You don't think it likely that he would accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor, do you," was asked.

"I don't know about that," said the General. "If he thought his election sure there is no doubt in my mind about his accepting the nomination."

To Extend Bluff City Electric.

The Bluff City Electric street railway is to be extended this fall from North Chicago to Highland Park. This was decided upon at the last meeting of the stockholders. Arrangements have been made to bond the road for $300,000. President C. E. Loss expects work to begin in a few days.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; southerly winds.
Sun rises at 5:33; sets at 6:22.
Moon sets at 1:46 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	New York	
NEW YORK	Teutonic	Cevic.
NEW YORK	New York	Amsterdam.
NEW YORK	Ems	Saale.
NEW YORK		Aurania.
NEW YORK		Massilia.
PLYMOUTH	Javel	
QUEENST'WN	Rhynland	
QUEENST'WN	Majestic	

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SEEN BY FABER

Witness Declares He Beheld Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert the Night of May 1.

IN THE FACTORY ALLEY.

Gottliebe Schimicke's Evidence Is Corroborated by a Former Employe.

HENGST HEARD THE SCREAM.

Others Testify to the Finding of a Tooth and Supposed Corset Steel.

LOVE LETTERS READ IN COURT.

One more of Adolph L. Luetgert's former laborers gave evidence in behalf of the State yesterday. The witness was Nicholas Faber, who was employed at the sausage factory till last February. Faber swore positively that he saw Louisa Luetgert disappear down the alley towards the sausage factory with her husband late on the night of May 1. Still later Charles Hengst, a grocer at 1256 Clybourn avenue, swore that he heard a scream, that was suddenly choked off, come from the direction of the factory at the time the murder is said to have been committed.

The rigid cross-examination that these two witnesses and the others who were introduced by the State underwent only appeared to strengthen their testimony for the prosecution. Not one contradicted himself. It was the general opinion that the cross-examinations had helped rather than detracted from the State's evidence.

Faber the Needed Link.

Faber's evidence was the one link in the chain which the State was anxious to establish firmly before presenting its expert testimony. Like most of the witnesses, Faber is a German, who has been but six and one-half years in America. He had to talk through an interpreter. He worked for Luetgert two years as a laborer, till the factory closed last February. Most of the time he was engaged in washing out the far famed basement vats.

On the night of the alleged murder Faber started to see another former Luetgert employé, who lives in Clybourn avenue, near Fullerton. He left his home, 641 Noble avenue, about 9:30 o'clock, and when he reached his friend's house it was so late the windows were dark and evidently the people had all gone to bed. He started home without knocking and arrived in the vicinity of Luetgert's house about 10 o'clock.

Faber said he went along in Clybourn avenue as far as the Northwestern terra cotta works, and up Hermitage avenue, where Luetgert's house stands, to Diversey street. It was light enough for him easily to make out persons some distance off.

When Faber arrived opposite the Luetgert alley, which runs from Hermitage avenue west between the cottage and the factory, he heard two people talking in German, and turned about to see who they were.

Luetgert Turns a Quick Ear.

As Faber reached that point in his evidence Luetgert's face was white and his hands were shaking from a quarrel he had just had with the colored deputy who has charge of him, and the effect of the testimony was scarcely noticeable. But Luetgert now sat watching him closely and occasionally glancing at the jurors. When Assistant State's Attorney McEwen said: "What next did you see?" Luetgert turned his ear sharply in the direction of Faber.

Faber was on the same side of the street, he said, and could see plainly to the other end of the alley. Luetgert and his wife were walking slowly west in the narrow lane, and were just opposite the icehouse and the second window of the factory. Luetgert was walking at the right of his wife, and both were talking in low Dutch, which Faber recognized but could not understand.

Mrs. Luetgert, Faber testified, was apparently bareheaded. He could not make out the color of her dress, nor of Luetgert's suit. He was going to ask Luetgert for work, but did not dare to approach him while with his wife, and so went on home.

Conscience Makes Him Tell.

When Attorney Phalen took hold of Faber he tried to shake his testimony by bringing out that the witness had received money from the police. Faber denounced some of the hints made about his character as "dirty lies." When he was asked by the defense how he came to recall seeing the sausage-maker and his wife on that night he said his own wife had brought him a newspaper with a statement that the defense could easily overthrow Gottliebe Schimicke's testimony about seeing the Luetgerts together on that occasion and he thought it was his duty, though a former employé of Luetgert, to tell what he knew for the prosecution. His conscience spurred him on.

Faber acknowledged receiving $10 or $15 in small amounts from Inspector Schaack to enable him to stay at home till the trial, but denied ever having threatened to "get even" with Arnold Luetgert for not buying his evidence for $25.

Hengst Hears the Scream.

Hengst, the Clybourn avenue grocer, who heard the scream, was placed on the stand. His two small sons had been to the same circus that the Luetgert boys attended on the night of May 1, and Hengst went to look for them. He staid till the circus was over, and then started home along Diversey boulevard, on the opposite side of the street from the sausage factory.

He thought it was about 10:45 o'clock when he passed the big building. When he had gone about half way by he heard a scream from the direction of the east end of the factory, which suddenly stopped as if the person uttering it had been knocked down or choked. He turned around and listened, but, hearing nothing further, went on home.

Attorney Phalen attempted during the cross-examination to show that Hengst was drunk, and asked him the question direct. Hengst admitted having drank two glasses of beer during the day, but denied positively that he was at all intoxicated, or had "been asleep" that afternoon.

The court asked him if he was in the habit of drinking beer. He said: "Yes, when I'm dry."

The most important witness of the day, besides Hengst and Faber, was Friedland

August Schultz, an aged and deaf German, who lives near Luetgert's house. Schultz, after many shouts in his ear, told how, last September, when he could hear better than he can now, he looked through Luetgert's fence and saw the big sausage maker holding his wife by the throat.

Schultz yelled for the police, he said, and Luetgert let go. At the same time, when Mrs. Luetgert got her breath, she gasped out: "You want to choke me as you choked that man. I haven't got any $2,000."

Luetgert's love letters were given to the jury the first thing when court opened, though Attorney Vincent vigorously objected to the translation. He was given the privilege by the court of offering evidence later that the translation was not correct. Assistant State's Attorney McEwen read the letters, which Luetgert listened to stolidly.

Mrs. Christine Feldt was turned over to the defense as soon as the epistles were disposed of, but her testimony could not be shaken. Attorney Phalen brought out that Luetgert had given the Clybourn avenue widow $4,000 to keep, and tried to prove that she was still retaining part of it, which occasioned the love letters.

The defense started to make much of the fact that Mrs. Feldt had few receipts to show for the money she had remitted to Luetgert, but Mr. McEwen showed later by turning the tables that Luetgert had none on his part for the $4,000 he had intrusted to Mrs. Feldt.

Widow Feldt Calls 'Em Lies.

The witness lost her temper long before the cross-examination was concluded. She denounced many of the hints of the defense as "lies." She did not contradict herself, and State's Attorney Deneen said later that he considered the cross-examination had strengthened her first testimony.

Mrs. Feldt's association with a police matron after she was subpœnaed was explained by her testimony that the matron was a lifelong friend. She told her she was afraid to stay alone and the matron volunteered to remain with her.

Other witnesses who told strong facts for the prosecution yesterday were Fred Feigel, the driver of the ash wagon, who dumped what are claimed to be the bones of Mrs. Luetgert in the street in front of her home; Charles Thone, who cleaned out the catch basin for the police, and found a tooth; and Policeman Smith, who found what are said to be corset steels in the ashes from the furnace.

The State now has nearly all of its evidence in, with the exception of the expert testimony, which will begin probably on Thursday. The other witnesses who remain to testify for the prosecution will, it is expected, strengthen the most important evidence previously given and connect it.

Another Test at the Factory.

The defense concluded another experiment at the sausage factory yesterday, which has been going on for the last thirty-six hours. The bones remaining from the tests in the vat were mixed with sawdust and put in the smokehouse where the State claims the remains of Mrs. Luetgert were taken from the vat and finally disposed of. The fire, according to Luetgert's attorneys, was kept going for thirty-six hours. It is said there was no perceptible effect on the bones other than to blacken them.

It is not certain that Grotty, the man who declares he saw Mrs. Luetgert in New York after the supposed murder, will be called to Chicago as a witness, but if the defense so wishes he will come.

MRS. FELDT CROSS-EXAMINED.

Attorney Vincent's Questions Extract Negatives from the Widow—Redirect by Deneen.

After Mr. McEwen had read the translations of the letters introduced in evidence on Saturday Mrs. Feldt was recalled to the stand and cross-examined by Mr. Vincent as follows:

Q.—Have you offered in evidence here every separate letter that you received from Mr. Luetgert since he was in jail? A.—Yes, I gave every one of them.

Q.—Did you write any letters to Mr. Luetgert in jail in response to the letters which have been introduced here? A.—I wrote one at the very start.

Q.—Haven't you written Mr. Luetgert three letters since he has been in jail? A.—No.

Q.—What money was it Mr. Luetgert was talking about in his letters to you? A.—He spoke about the money my husband loaned out to take up a mortgage on my house.

Q.—Mr. Luetgert gave you some money, didn't he, before he went to jail? A.—Yes.

Q.—He gave you $4,000 to keep for him before he went to jail, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—You took that money and put it in a safety deposit vault on North avenue, did you not? A.—Yes. I returned pretty near all of it to him.

Q.—You refused at first to give it back to him, didn't you? A.—That is not true.

Q.—Did you ever refuse to give him any money? A.—Yes, when he said to mortgage my house I refused.

Returns All Asked For.

Q.—Didn't you refuse to give Mr. Luetgert back the $4,000 which he gave you before he was arrested to keep for him? A.—Everything that was asked for I returned.

Q.—Didn't you refuse to give Mr. Tripp the money when Mr. Luetgert sent for it? A.—No.

Q.—Did you give Arnold all of the money that is mentioned in these letters, when he wrote you to do it? A.—No; I always received orders from Mr. Luetgert from the jail.

Q.—How often have you been to the jail since Mr. Luetgert was arrested? A.—Twice.

Q.—Did he tell you to pay over all the money those two times? A.—No. He said the money would not do for the lawyers, and he asked me to sell my mortgage and take up a mortgage on my house.

Q.—When you were at the jail, did he tell you what to do with the $4,000? A.—He said that would not be sufficient.

Q.—Have you any receipts or orders from Mr. Luetgert to pay out this money? A.—Well, I was too honest; I did not believe people were so bad. Sometimes I asked for it and sometimes I did not.

Q.—Have you a single receipt for a dollar that you paid to Mr. Luetgert or on his order? A.—O, yes, sir.

Q.—How many receipts have you? A.—I turned everything over. I don't know.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that Mr. Luetgert claims you have got some of his money today? A.—Well, we will figure up some day what I paid. I have receipts myself at home.

Q.—Will you bring those receipts here this afternoon? A.—Yes.

Q.—You and Mr. Luetgert have had a great many business transactions together, haven't you? A.—Yes, all about my money.

Q.—And about his money, too, haven't you? A.—I don't know what he had. I don't know what he did with it.

Hears of the Disappearance.

Q.—When did you first hear that Mrs. Luetgert had disappeared? A.—On May 5, when I went out there.

Q.—You went right to Luetgert's house, did you not, and staid there? A.—I gave all my money to him to keep for me; and I wrote him I needed money. I had to pay a bill. Then he wrote me to come out myself and get it, and I went to the house.

Q.—You staid at the house, didn't you? A.—He was not there when I came.

Q.—Didn't you stay at Luetgert's house for several days after you heard that Mrs. Luetgert had disappeared? A.—Yes; Luetgert came to me and said: "Imagine, they arrested Mary."

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—From Saturday, when he came for me, until Monday night.

Q.—Is that the last time you were ever back at the house? A.—No; I was out there two or three times.

Q.—You took care of the children when you were there, did you not? A.—Yes; Mary was gone.

Q.—You slept at the house and ran the house, did you not? A.—Well, I could not go home.

Didn't Request Mary's Dismissal.

Q.—You asked Mr. Luetgert to send Mary away, did you not? A.—It is a lie.

Q.—Didn't you ever tell Mr. Luetgert if he would send Mary away that you would keep house for him and take care of the children? A.—No. I don't have to be a housekeeper.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation you had with Mr. Tripp and me in his office shortly after Mr. Luetgert's arrest? A.—I never spoke a word with Mr. Vincent. I saw him there once, and that is all.

Q.—Didn't you say to me that day that you thought I should get Mr. Luetgert to send Mary back to her parents in the country? A.—That is a lie.

Q.—Didn't you tell me that if Mr. Luetgert sent Mary away that you would take care of the children until Mrs. Luetgert came back? A.—No.

Q.—You are familiar with the proceedings before Justice Kersten when Mr. Luetgert had his preliminary examination, are you not? A.—I never was there. I read the papers.

Q.—Don't you know that at that hearing testimony was introduced showing that Mr. Luetgert killed his wife in order to marry you?

Mr. McEwen objected to the question, and the court sustained the objection.

Q.—State whether or not you said to me in this conversation in Mr. Tripp's office that you were afraid they would arrest you and charge you with helping Mr. Luetgert murder his wife? A.—No; that is a lie.

Q.—How long have you known Captain Schuettler? A.—I know him since he was 9 or 10 years old.

Q.—How long have you known Inspector Schaack? A.—Before I was married he used to live at my sister's house.

Fear Loss of Property.

Q.—Did you have any talk with Inspector Schaack about your testifying in this case? A.—Well, I went there myself, and handed him the letters, because I found out that I would lose my property.

Q.—What property? A.—My mortgage and my house.

Q.—Who had the mortgage? A.—I.

Q.—How do you mean you would lose it? I don't understand you. A.—Well, because he [Luetgert] asked me the second time in jail to sell my mortgage, and to take up a mortgage on my house, because he didn't have enough money to pay the lawyers.

Q.—You were mad at Luetgert, then, when you went to see Inspector Schaack, were you? A.—Well, if a woman is alone, and they fix it so that she will lose everything she has, that is not to laugh about.

Q.—Was that the first time you had talked to Inspector Schaack since Mr. Luetgert was arrested? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often had you talked to Captain Schuettler? A.—I can't tell any more.

Q.—Did not police officers come to see you almost every day after Mr. Luetgert was arrested? A.—No. I don't need any policemen. I have got sense enough to know what I have to do.

Q.—Do you remember an occasion when Arnold Luetgert and Mr. Charles and Mrs. Charles came to your house together? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you say to them at that time that Schaack sent his men every day to get you to testify against Mr. Luetgert, and that you would not testify against him, because you did not know anything against him, and that he was a good man? A.—No, that is not true. Only once there was a man there. If they say that they all lie together.

Q.—Have the police told you that if you testified against Mr. Luetgert they would not charge that he wanted to marry you?

Mr. McEwen objected, and suggested there were 3,000 policemen in the city. The court sustained the objection.

Police Made No Such Promise.

Q.—State whether or not any detective or police officer has promised you that if you testified against Mr. Luetgert they would not charge that his motive in killing Mrs. Luetgert was to marry you? A.—No; never. That is another lie.

Q.—Where have you been living for the last week? A.—I was several days in Racine, Wis., with a relative.

Q.—You have had a policeman with you all the time, haven't you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you remember when Mary Siemering was taken to the Chicago Avenue Police Station? A.—I didn't know it until he [Luetgert] came out and asked me to take care of his children.

Q.—Did you go to the Chicago Avenue Police Station the Sunday morning after Mary Siemering was taken away on Saturday night? A.—Yes; I saw Inspector Schaack.

Q.—You went there to sign a bond for Mary Siemering, did you not? A.—I don't know why.

Q.—Did not Inspector Schaack say to you that if you did not go home and leave these matters alone he would put a rope around your neck, too? A.—No, sir. He told me not to bother with anything, to leave things alone; I wish I had listened to it.

Q.—Who did you come to court with this morning. A.—Mrs. Korth.

Q.—Did she stay with you last night? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did she stay with you the night before that? A.—Yes.

Q.—She went home with you when you left the courtroom on Saturday, didn't she? A.—Yes.

Deneen in Redirect Examination.

Mr. Vincent stated that he might desire to recall the witness in regard to a mortgage and a number of notes, and then Mr. Deneen conducted the redirect examination as follows:

Mr. Deneen:

Q.—Was $4,000 handed to you by Mr. Luetgert sometime early in May? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you give him any receipt for that money? A.—No. I never thought anything like this would happen.

Q.—Did he state to you how much money he was giving you at that time? A.—No.

Q.—How did he hand that money to you? A.—He had it wrapped up.

Q.—Did he unwrap it and let you count it? A.—No. I never knew how much there was in there.

Q.—Were any papers with the money in the package? A.—When he was arrested I asked him to give me my papers, and then he gave them to me.

Q.—What papers had he of yours? A.—My mortgage. I had no room in my box, so I gave him all of my papers to put in his safe.

Q.—Did he have a note of yours? A.—Yes, my mortgage which my husband loaned out.

Q.—Did he have a note of yours? A.—After that I gave him over $200, and I didn't ask for a receipt. It was all in gold. I thought everybody was honest like I am.

Mr. Vincent moved to strike out the last expression of the witness and said he would argue differently, and Mr. McEwen consented that it be stricken out.

Mr. Vincent—Didn't you count this $4,000 in the presence of Mr. Tripp? A.—Yes.

NICHOLAS FABER ON THE STAND

Testifies to Seeing Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert on the Night of May 1—Cross-Examined.

Nicholas Faber, 641 Noble avenue, a former employé of Luetgert, was examined by Assistant State's Attorney McEwen:

Q.—Do you remember the evening of Saturday, May 1, of this year? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you go that evening, if any place? A.—I went on Clybourn avenue, near Fullerton, and left home about 9:30 o'clock, and it took me half an hour to get to my destination. The man I went to see was not at home, and I started back.

Q.—Which way did you go home? A.—I went along on Clybourn avenue as far as the terra cotta and through the terra cotta along on Hermitage avenue.

Q.—Did you pass the Luetgert residence that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which side of Hermitage avenue did you walk on? A.—West side.

Q.—Did you see anybody that night on Hermitage avenue that you knew? A.—When I passed the Luetgert residence I saw Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert between the stable and the garden in the alley.

Q.—Were you walking fast or slow? A.—I went slow.

Q.—Whereabouts were Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert when you first saw them? A.—They were near the icehouse, near the first window.

Q.—Which side were Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert on? A.—On the right side, next to the icehouse.

Q.—How was Mrs. Luetgert dressed when you saw her? A.—I could not say at night time. She had her common, every-day dress.

Q.—Did she have any hat on her head? A.—No.

Q.—How was Mr. Luetgert dressed? A.—That I can't say, either. I didn't look much at him.

Q.—Was it a dark night or light night? A.—Not very dark and not very light.

Q.—How long had you known Mr. Luetgert? A.—Four years and a half, and Mrs. Luetgert pretty near the same length of time.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Luetgert at any time after May 1? A.—Sunday or Monday, when I spoke to him in the store. I asked him for work, and he says: "Come back on Thursday or Friday and I will let you know."

Cross-Examined by Phalen.

The witness was cross-examined by Attorney Phalen as to the relative position of his residence to the Luetgert factory and his exact route along and across the streets at the time he said he saw Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert. The cross-examination continued as follows:

Q.—What did you do on Sunday, the second day of May? A.—I was at home, and it may be that I was at Luetgert's store. I was there every day.

Q.—What was the first thing you observed when you approached the Luetgert premises the night of May 1? A.—When I came near the gate I saw Mr. Luetgert walk around inside the gate with his wife.

Q.—Were those two the only persons that you saw there at that time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How was your attention first attracted to Luetgert and his wife? A.—When I came near the corner I noticed they were speaking together.

Q.—What did he say to her? A.—I don't know. They walked around like persons out for a walk—like I walked.

Q.—How much of a conversation did you hear? A.—They spoke Low Dutch, and I can't understand a word of it.

Q.—About how far away from them were you when you first saw them? A.—How many feet I can't say exactly, but near the corner of the icehouse.

Q.—When you observed them first they were going in a westerly direction? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you went over to this corner (indicating on the plat) and stopped there about a minute? A.—Yes, sir. I thought Mrs. Luetgert would go to bed and then Mr. Luetgert would go to his office to go to bed; and if he came out I would speak to him.

Q.—And for that reason you waited a while? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Didn't you have interest enough in waiting for him to notice which way they went after going into the alley? A.—I could not be so impertinent as to walk up to a man and ask him in the presence of his wife. Mr. Luetgert is a man not to fool with.

Q.—You were not afraid to watch Mr. Luetgert to see which way they would go? A.—No, I had no thought about that.

Q.—After you lost track of them in the alley what did you do? A.—I went home.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Luetgert? A.—Sunday or Monday, in the store.

He Calls Them Falsehoods.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Charles on May 13, in Diversey street, near the residence of Mr. Charles: "I can produce witnesses who saw Mrs. Luetgert in the city on Sunday morning, May 2?" A.—That is an infamous lie.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Luetgert, in the back yard of his premises there, in the salt house, or the barn, on May 14: "I know of witnesses who will prove that your wife was living in this city on Sunday morning, May 2?" A.—That is just as much of a lie as the other.

Q.—Didn't you shortly, on May 23, ask Arnold Luetgert for $25, for the purpose of using it to help him as a witness? A.—No. I would have gone to another one than to him.

Q.—Do you know Nick Feigel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you, on or about the latter part of May or first of June have a conversation with him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you say to Fritz Feigel that "Arnold Luetgert would not deal fairly with me; he don't want me, and I will fix him now?" A.—I never had anything against Mr. Arnold or against his father. On the contrary, I was always getting along well with his father, or I would not work there four years.

Tells of Seeing Schaack.

Witness stated that he was first spoken to about the case in the hall of Judge Gibbons' courtroom by Inspector Schaack, and that he did not attend the examination before Justice Kersten.

Q.—What did you say to Inspector Schaack when you met him in the hall of Judge Gibbons' courtroom? A.—Mr. Schaack called me in the room and said: "You worked so long for this man, you ought to know something." I answered that I didn't care to have anything to do with it. Then he told me to go to the station on Sunday following.

Q.—At that time you did not tell Inspector Schaack the story of seeing Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert in the alley? A.—No.

Q.—Whom did you first relate that story to? A.—Inspector Schaack, five or six weeks ago, at the Chicago Avenue Police Station.

Q.—How did you come to go to the police station? A.—I was sick in bed and they brought me papers that the Schimicke girl was testifying about seeing Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert.

Q.—Who brought you those papers? A.—My wife.

Q.—How did you come to go to the station at the time you reported this to Inspector Schaack? A.—It said in the paper that it would be easy for the defense to contradict the statements of the girl.

Conscience Made Him Tell.

Q.—What else? A.—And then I was not quiet in my conscience. My conscience would not let me rest, and I thought, "As soon as you get well, you go to Inspector Schaack and tell him about it."

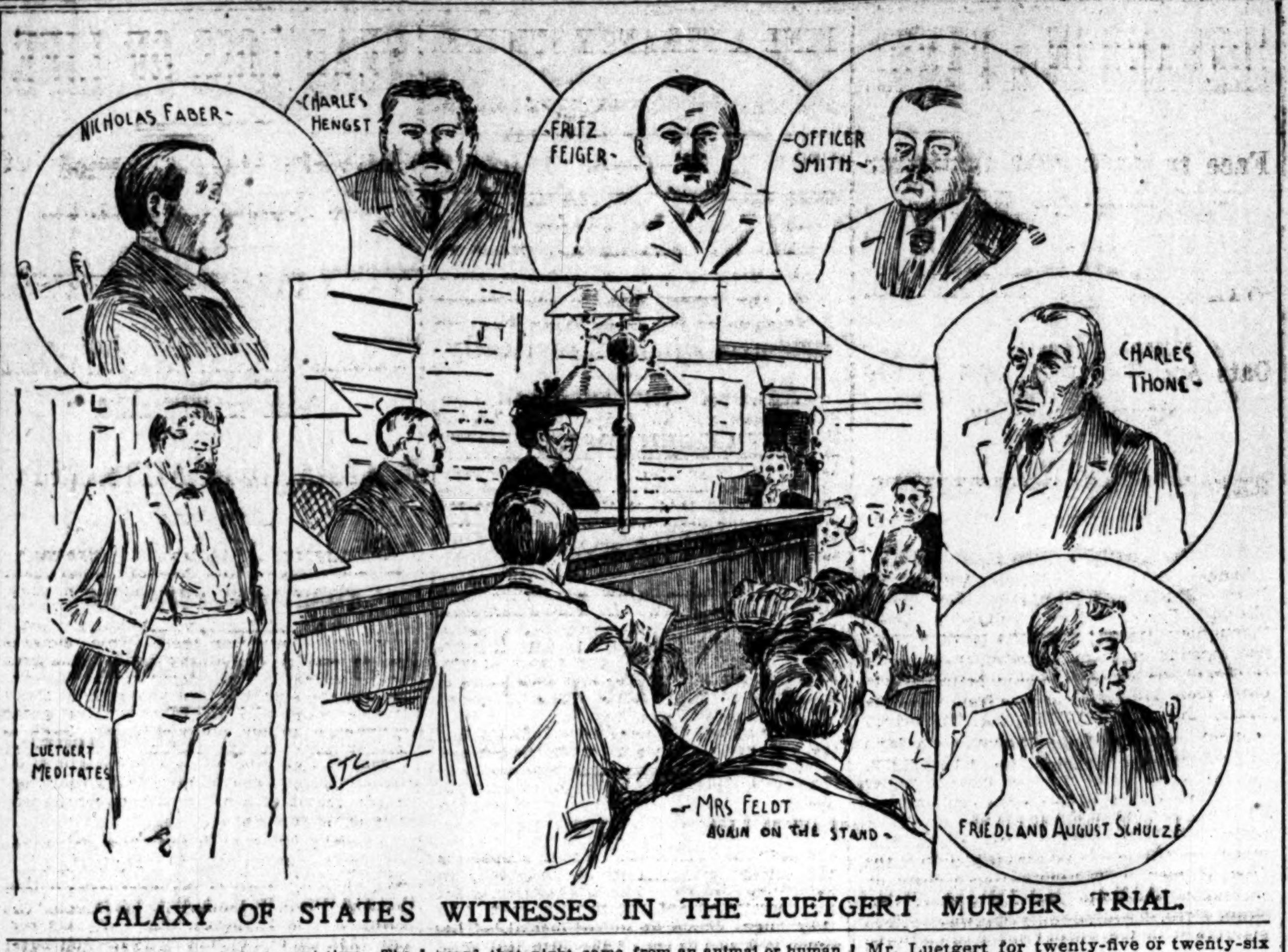
Q.—Had you seen Inspector Schaack before that from the time you saw him in the courtroom up to the time you went there and told this story? A.—Yes. The first time at the station on Sunday; he told me to return the following Sunday. He told me to return two or three times.

Q.—Did you return each time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you tell him the second time you went to the station? A.—He said: "If you work at nighttime you ought to have seen that Mary Siemering came to see him," and I said: "Yes, I saw that."

Q.—What time was it that you first told Inspector Schaack that you saw Luetgert and his wife go into the alley? A.—The end of July or first part of August.

Q.—You didn't tell the Inspector so until after you read in the paper the story of Gottliebe Schimicke? A.—Yes, sir, before court time. The girl hadn't then been in court yet.



GALAXY OF STATES WITNESSES IN THE LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

Q.—Have you talked with other members of the police force than Inspector Schaack about your testimony in this case? A.—No.

Q.—Where have you been living the last two weeks? At your own house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Has there been any member of the police force or any detective with you at your house during the last two weeks? A.—Twice policemen came and took me to the police station inside the last two weeks.

Q.—Have any police officers remained at your house over night? A.—No.

Q.—Has any police officer or detective or any person offered to give you any compensation or pay for acting as a witness in this case? A.—No.

Q.—Has any person that you know of, police officer, detective, or other person, offered your wife or any member of your family any money or any other reward? A.—No.

Q.—Have they paid you anything or paid your wife anything? A.—No. Every time when I came to see Mr. Schaack when he told me to come he gave me sometimes half a dollar, sometimes a dollar.

Q.—How much have you received of Inspector Schaack upon occasions of visiting him on account of this case? A.—Two weeks ago I got well again, and I intended to go to work, and Mr. Schaack told me to stay at home, and told me, "If your family needs anything I will provide for them." Altogether he gave me $10 or $15. Not sufficient to pay rent.

Q.—Did you say to Adolph Ehland on one of the streets near your residence, about Aug. 25: "I can do better working for the police than I can for any one else; I make more money"? A.—That is a lie.

Q.—Did you say, "Look at my clothes; I never dressed so well before"? A.—That is a lie.

Q.—Did you say, "The police officers paid for those clothes," and showing them? A.—That is a lie.

HENGST TELLS OF THE SHRIEK.

Declares He Heard the Cry of a Human Being in Distress from the Factory Corner.

Charles Hengst, examined on behalf of the State by Mr. McEwen, testified he was district foreman in the Sewer department of the City of Chicago, and his district comprised the whole of Lake View about May 1 of this year. At 8:30 of that evening he went from his home to a circus at Wood street and Belmont avenue to look after his two boys. After the circus at Wood street block east to the Social Turner Hall and had a couple of glasses of beer. He staid there four or five minutes and on his way from there, walking west on the north side of Diversey street, something unusual occurred.

Q.—Tell the jury what it was. A.—I went from Diversey street until about 200 feet from the Northwestern railroad crossing, then I heard a cry and looked around. I couldn't see anybody. I thought a person got knocked down, and I went home as quick as I could—west to Clybourn avenue. It was about 10:45 o'clock.

Q.—What sort of a cry was this which you heard? A.—It was a cry like a person was knocked down.

Attorney Vincent objected to that as a conclusion, and on his motion the court struck it out.

Mr. McEwen—What kind of a cry was it, as to whether or not it was a human cry?

A.—It was a cry from a person.

Q.—Can you tell whether or not it sounded like a man or woman? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—How long did you wait after you heard the cry? A.—Not a minute, and looked around.

Cry from the Factory Corner.

Q.—Where did the cry come from? A.—I thought it was on the corner of Hermitage and Diversey.

Q.—How far were you west of that corner when you heard the cry? A.—Maybe 200 or 250 feet.

The court—You were on the north side of the street? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How far from the railroad track? A.—One hundred or 150 feet.

Q.—Opposite the sausage factory? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where did the cry seem to come from? A.—I don't know that.

Mr. McEwen—About where did it seem to come from? A.—I thought it came from Diversey and Hermitage avenues, on that corner.

Q.—Did it seem to come from the north or south side of the street? A.—I think from the south side of the street.

Q.—You saw no one? A.—Nobody.

Q.—And you went directly home? A.—Directly home.

Q.—Do you know what time it was when you got home? A.—It must be about 11 o'clock.

Q.—How far was your home from the sausage factory? A.—Two and a half or three blocks.

Attorney Phalen, for the defense, put the witness through a rapid cross-examination. The attorney brought out the fact that the witness had taken two glasses of beer at the Social Turner Hall on the way from the circus to his home, and tried to show that the witness had taken other drinks and was intoxicated that night.

The Court—Are you accustomed to drinking beer? A.—If I am dry I drink my beer.

Mr. Phalen—I will call your attention to the time when you talked about the testimony given by you about hearing a cry on the street; do you remember that? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you remember saying to Tom Hetchinger in his saloon: "I heard some kind of a noise; I don't know what it was; I said it was a cry, and I got to stick to it in order to keep my job." Did you say that? A.—Never.

Q.—Do you remember testifying before Justice Kersten, where you said: "I didn't know whether it was a cry of an animal or human being. I can't tell." Do you remember saying that? A.—I never said that.

Q.—Here is the question: "You don't know whether it was an animal or human being, do you? A.—No, I can't tell that." Dou you remember testifying to that?

A.—I can say now. I don't know very good in the English language. I understand it between a person and cattle or dog, like that. That is what I said, and I tell the truth right here now, it was a cry from a person.

Q.—Now, do you know whether that cry that you heard that night came from an animal or human being? A.—Human being.

Q.—Before Justice Kersten you said you didn't know? A.—I never said that.

Q.—Did you testify in this case before Judge Gibbons on the habeas corpus proceeding? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I ask you if you testified before Judge Gibbons that you didn't know whether it was the cry from an animal or from a man? A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—At the examination before Justice Kersten you imitated the cry that you heard there very vividly, I understand. Can you now imitate the noise that you heard there, so as to give us the exact understanding of it? A.—No.

Q.—You could not do it now? You did it before Justice Kersten? A.—I tried that once.

Q.—Could you try the same thing? A.—No.

Q.—You could not do it again? A.—No. You neither.

WITNESSES TELL OF FINDS.

Fritz Feigel, Charles Thone, and George J. Smith Describe Tooth and Corset Steel.

Fritz Feigel, on behalf of the State, examined by Mr. M Ewen through Interpreter Liebrecht, testified that he worked for Mr. Luetgert as a teamster, hauling wood and ashes and other such work and kept his horses in Leutgert's barn. He left his wagon empty on Saturday, May 1, and on the following Monday found it full of ashes, which he dumped in the street in front of Leutgert's house. Later were three or four barrels full. Later he showed the police where he put the ashes.

Q.—Were you in the factory on Sunday afternoon after May 1, the day after you left the ash wagon by the door? A.—Yes, sir, I went back of the boiler room with Mr. Luetgert and William Fulbeck.

Q.—What was said there among you? A.—We had a sick horse. We intended to take out coals for a salamander, and we looked for fire and could not find any. Mr. Luetgert opened the boiler door and took out the ashes, and he looked for fire, but there wasn't any.

Q.—Whereabouts did Mr. Luetgert go after you left the boiler room? A.—He went to the stable.

Charles Thone, 103 Perry street, examined by Mr. McEwen, testified that on May 18, 19, 20, and 21 he cleaned the catch basin and cleaned under the middle vat in Luetgert's factory basement.

Q.—What did you do in the way of cleaning under the vat? A.—Scraped the stuff together and examined it.

Q.—Did you find anything? A.—I found some hair, bones, and one tooth.

Q.—What did you do with the tooth? A.—I gave it to Officer Smith.

Attorney Vincent—What did you and the police do with the stuff you scraped up under the vat? A.—We got water and ran it through a sieve and examined it.

Q.—Had you washed most of the stuff out when you found the tooth? A.—No; not quite.

Q.—How many times did you examine that stuff and put it through the sieve? A.—Twice.

Q.—Did you find the tooth the first time you examined it? A.—Maybe I got it partially examined before I found the tooth.

Q.—Who was there the first time you examined that stuff? A.—Mr. Spangler and two other officers.

Q.—You found something, and you were told it was a piece of an artificial tooth? A.—Yes.

Smith Rakes Up Corset Steel.

George J. Smith, examined by Mr. McEwen, said he was a policeman, and lived at 3635 Ridge avenue.

Q.—Were you present when certain burned pieces of iron or steel were found in the street? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was found there? A.—Some pieces of burned bone and something that resembled steel in the shape of a corset steel. There were about five or six pieces found while I was there.

Q.—Were you present when the witness Fritz Feigel indicated the place in the street? A.—I was.

Q.—With reference to the place indicated by him where were the corset steels found? A.—They were found in the exact spot that he pointed out.

The Court—Ask whether they were on top of the ground or partly buried.

Mr. McEwen—Answer the court's question. A.—We had a rake and raked them out. We raked these cinders over and found these pieces of steel among the cinders and ashes.

The Court—Did these cinders have the appearance of having been recently put there? A.—Yes, sir, they had been there a day or two.

Q.—They were in these cinders? A.—Yes, sir; there is where we found the steel and some small pieces of bone.

Mr. Phalen—Had you prior to May 9 investigated the premises, looked over the street there and the ash pits? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was May 9 the first time you had gone on the street there to investigate what was in the ashes? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you observe that the entire street is a bed of ashes a foot or two or three feet deep? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—Do you know whether or not there are pieces of bone to be found in every square foot of ashes all through the street there? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You saw the pieces of steel? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many did you find? A.—There were five or six.

Q.—Those you found in the place where Feigel stated he had deposited the last ashes? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you look in any other place in the street for the same thing? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You don't know whether those pieces of iron were from a scale board, do you? A.—No, sir; I don't know what a scale board is.

SEES ACCUSED CHOKE HIS WIFE

Schultz Relates How He Witnessed This and Heard the Woman Speak of a Man Treated So.

Frederick A. Schultz, 156 High street, examined by Mr. McEwen, said he had known Mr. Luetgert for twenty-five or twenty-six years.

Q.—Did you ever see him together with his wife? A.—Yes; sure.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—The last time I saw him was on Sept. 2 in Diversey street and Donner.

Q.—How near was it to the sausage factory? A.—Twenty-five or thirty feet.

Q.—Which side? A.—On the south side.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I went to my son to Belmont avenue. I passed by the chicken coop and I heard somebody whimper. Then I looked around and saw he had his wife by the throat.

Q.—Whereabouts was he standing? A.—He stood next to her in the chicken coop.

Q.—Where were you standing? A.—I was on the fence at Diversey street.

Q.—You heard somebody whimper; what next? A.—Then I called to the policeman, and Luetgert looked around, and the wife looked, too, but nobody saw me. I was behind the fence. Then the woman ran away from him and she said: "You want to choke me like you choked that man, but I don't have $2,000." And then he said: "Wait, you shall not tell anybody about me, you shall not give me away."

Q.—Anything else said then? A.—He went to the factory and she went to her house.

Q.—Is that all there was to it? A.—I didn't see anything else.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I went to my son and my nephew in Belmont avenue.

Mr. Phalen—What time in the day was this? A.—About 6 o'clock, either three minutes before 6 or three minutes after 6. I left my house at a quarter to 6.

The witness had complained of being hard of hearing and Mr. Phalen asked how long he had been in the condition he was in at the trial. The witness replied: "A long time. Sometimes I hear quite well."

Q.—How long since you heard quite well? A.—Since my last sickness I cannot hear very well.

Q.—Are you friendly to Mr. Luetgert? A.—No.

Q.—How old a man are you? A.—Seventy-one years.

Q.—Whom have you talked with about this matter A.—I told it to my neighbor, Adler, who lives across the alley, and he told it to the police.

Q.—What is the first thing that attracted your attention on that occasion. A.—The noise. I couldn't hear anything but ahh—and then I turned around and I looked through and saw the two.

Q.—Then what next did you hear? A.—She couldn't speak. He choked her and she couldn't get away.

Q.—After awhile he let her go, didn't he? A.—Yes, he got scared and he turned around.

Q.—What was the first word you heard Mrs. Luetgert say? A.—What I told before. She said: "You want to choke me as you choked that man, but I don't have $2,000." That is all.

Q.—How far away from you was she at that time? A.—About ten steps. She was already out of the stable.

Q.—They were in the chicken house, were they? A.—He choked her in the chicken coop.

Q.—You were on Diversey boulevard? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know what distance that is in feet? A.—It is about as far from here to the middle of the street.

Q.—You were on the street side of the fence? A.—Yes. Luetgert's fence.

Q.—What kind of fence was that? A.—Made from boards running up and down. It is about five or six feet high.

Q.—Did you look over the fence or through the cracks? A.—I looked over the fence. I would not have been able to see everything through the cracks.

Q.—Were the cries very loud that you heard from Mrs. Luetgert? A.—The woman didn't yell very loud. If I choke you, you won't be able to yell very loud.

The court adjourned to 9:30 a. m. today.

HAWTHORNE ON THE BIG TRIAL.

Criticises the Methods of Cross-Examination Employed by the Defense—Evidence Reviewed.

[For the New York Journal.]

There was one peculiar feature in the testimony at the Luetgert trial yesterday. There were about seven witnesses for the prosecution under examination. Most of these were questioned by Mr. McEwen and told plain stories, with a fair amount of detail. They were all people of the poorer class, and with possibly one exception were apparently honest, with nothing to conceal.

When the prosecution had done with them the defense, generally in the person of Mr. Phalen, took them in hand. His questions uniformly aimed to show that the witnesses had been coached or deceived by the police, or that they were unworthy of belief originally.

But the final effect of his cross-examination happened to be, in every case, that the witness left the stand after having materially strengthened his or her direct evidence. They were led into giving details and throwing side lights which fixed the picture or the event in the minds of the audience; or they were moved indignantly to repudiate the insinuations against their honesty or intelligence which Mr. Phalen felt constrained to make.

So much was this the case that on more than one occasion it seemed to me that Mr. McEwen purposely left Mr. Phalen to elicit the more telling features of his own witnesses' stories; and the remark was made in court: "The prosecution is ably assisted by the defense in its effort to prove the guilt of the prisoner." . . .

Widow Feldt Meets an Emergency.

Mrs. Feldt resumed the chair at the opening. Mr. Vincent tried to make her say that she had got fifteen or sixteen letters instead of only seven. She explained, "Fifteen or sixteen pages." Then the examiner drew from her that Luetgert had given her several thousand dollars; but it further leaked out that he had given her the money to keep for him, only; which she had done, and had afterwards returned it. In answer to other questions she said: "It is a lie that I sent Mary Siemering out of the house." "It is a lie that I was told what to say by the police. I have sense to know what to say myself." "It is a lie that the police told me they would not charge me with being accessory to the murder if I would testify against Luetgert." "Nein—nein—nein, es ist eine luege," came from her again and again, in a distinct, biting tone, accompanied with a terrible smile, drawing back the lip from the upper teeth.

As she spoke she swayed her body from one side to the other in her chair, and emphasized her statements with noddings of the head. The more she was badgered, the more clear and punctual she became; and Vincent made things worse by antagonizing her from the start.

The only chance with such a witness, it seems to me, is to conciliate her, and then to surprise her into some inconsistency or betrayal. But to put her on her mettle and to make her feel that she must either tell all against Luetgert or imperil her own neck was to invite defeat. And Mrs. Feldt left the stand the stronger for the defense's onslaught. . . .

Faber the Best Witness.

The next face to appear on the stand was that of Nicholas Faber, and he turned out to be the best witness of the day, the clearest, and the most dangerous to Luetgert. He had not been testifying five minutes before it was plain that he would be a bad man for the defense to monkey with, but it was very nearly a matter of breaking him or being broken by him, so they went at him gallantly. He had testified positively and circumstantially to having seen Luetgert and his wife enter the factory on the night of the alleged murder, thereby confirming the story told so doubtfully last week by the little Schimicke girl. He was a man whose face and manner were entirely trustworthy, and he had a decision and certainty about him and a laconic turn in answering questions which were a relief after the inaudibility and confusion of many of these uneducated and shy people whom fate has suddenly pushed into such prominence.

But Mr. Phalen thought that it would be well to tangle him up by strange queries anent Chicago geography. He was hurried from one locality to another, confronted with all the points of the compass, and made to specify this and the other side of the street. He replied deliberately, but without falling into any perceptible errors. He was then asked whether he had not received money for his testimony from the police. He denied it, but he added that Inspector Schaack had given him $10 or $15 to pay his rent and expenses with when he was compelled to remain at home by order of the police for a couple of weeks, and he observed that this sum had not been enough for the purpose. . . .

Luetgert and the Map.

There had been produced a plan of the street adjoining the factory, on which Luetgert and his wife were alleged to have been seen, and it was displayed to the jury. The Judge and the lawyers in the case also moved up to look at it, and then Luetgert started from his chair and began to push his way towards the center of interest. Immediately the bailiff who sits behind him caught him by the sleeve to detain him, but Luetgert snatched his sleeve away, saying savagely to the man, "Yes, I can go up and look." For a moment there promised to be a scene; but Vincent came to his client's assistance and he was finally allowed to go. His face was very white, with a tigerish look in it, which told volumes about the man's character. . . . He stood up there, taller than any near him, looking down at the map. There was no reason for his being there, but the latitude permitted him has been extraordinary throughout. He came back at last and seated himself sullenly in his chair.

Before Mr. Phalen allowed Faber to go he gave him the opportunity to say in answer to a question whether he had not said that he could prove that Mrs. Luetgert had been seen alive on the Monday following the alleged murder, "That is an infamous lie." The jury looked as if they believed him to a man, and he quietly departed. Another boomerang.

Hengst and the Scream.

Following him was Mr. Hengst, who had heard a scream on the night of the murder proceeding from the direction of the factory. The story did not amount to much; it was not a link in the chain, but merely a collateral circumstance of interest. The defense tried to make him say that he was drunk on the night in question. He denied it; I don't see how he could have been expected to do otherwise, after his direct testimony. At the same time he was a man who, in appearance, as well as on his own admission, was a beer drinker, and I should not be surprised to learn (as the lawyers say) that he has known what it is to be drunk. . . . I am not inclined to attach much importance to Mr. Hengst, one way or the other.

Fred Feigel, teamster, in Leutgert's employ, told of scattering and raking out ashes. . . . His evidence did Luetgert harm, coming where it did. More pointed, however, was the story told by the next man, Thone, . . . who had found a tooth and some bones in the dirt beneath the vat. Smith, a policeman, proved finding strips of steel from a corset, showing the action of fire, in the ashes in the factory street, and finally the session ended with . . . one Schulze, . . . who had seen a fracas between Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert last September. He had seen Luetgert choke his wife, and had seen her break away, and heard her say, "You can't choke me to death the way you did that man, I have no $2,000." . . .

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

SAVES HIS WIFE FROM FLAMES.

Policeman Malysick's Strange Luck—Bluecoat Slupkowski's Mishap—Nine Families Burned Out.

By a strange chance Policeman Anton Malysick, 639 Holt avenue, who is attached to the Rawson street patrol wagon, responded yesterday to an alarm of fire which took him to his own house just in time to rescue his invalid wife from death. Policeman Slupkowski nearly lost his life in assisting his comrade to save Mrs. Malysick, and suffered so severely from smoke that he had to be taken to his home. Nine families were driven from their homes by the flames, as follows:

Albert Jendryzek, 637 Holt avenue.
John Starnowski, 637 Holt avenue.
Matthias Tydrek, 637 Holt avenue.
William Stazowick, 637 Holt avenue.
S. Ziniaski, 637 Holt avenue.
John Shekowski, 639 Holt avenue.
A. Rozmarynowski, 639 Holt avenue.
Vincent Schiezen, 639 Holt avenue.
Anton Malysick, 639 Holt avenue.

Most of the families were of the laboring class, and it was with much difficulty the men and women were kept from running into the burning buildings to save their household goods.

When Policeman Malysick on the patrol wagon reached the fire his first thought was naturally for his wife, whom he had left ill in bed in the morning. Not finding her in the group of neighbors in the street he rushed into the burning building, followed by Slupkowsky. They found the invalid almost overcome by smoke in her room in the third flat and started to carry her out between them. Near the front door Slupkowsky succumbed to the stifling smoke and fell. Malysick staggered on to safety with his fainting wife, and firemen rescued Slupkowsky.

The fire started in the flat occupied by John Starnowski from the explosion of a gasoline stove. The loss, mostly on tenants' furniture, was estimated at $1,000.

Michael McDonald, 830 West Twelfth street, saved Mrs. Ellen Collins, 70 years old, from death in her burning home, 397 Maxwell street. She had escaped from the building when the fire was discovered, but returned to save her property and was overcome by smoke. McDonald saw her through a window and rushing through the flames carried her to the street, where she soon revived. The property damage was nominal.

Case Against Boenert Dismissed.

Anton Boenert, the former steamship agent, was dismissed by Judge Chetlain yesterday when arraigned on a charge of larceny as bailee. Alvin Kappauner charged he had given Boenert a mortgage and that the latter had appropriated it. At the preliminary hearing the defendant was held to the Criminal Court. Assistant State's Attorney Pearson, when Boenert was arraigned yesterday, entered a motion for a dismissal, saying in his opinion Boenert was not guilty of an offense.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

THOUGHT TO BE MURDERED, YET STILL ALIVE.

Luetgert Case Has Almost a Parallel in Missouri, Where the Supposed Victim Appears on the Scene on the Eve of the Trial of the Men Accused of Causing Her Death.

Keakuk, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Last July the dead body of a woman was found in a well near Wayland, Mo. Since the discovery the body has been identified as that of numerous missing women, each identification upon investigation being proven faulty until one Frank Goins came along and, it was thought, positively identified the dead woman as his missing wife. Goins' description of his wife tallied exactly with that of the dead woman found in the well, even to a peculiar mark on one foot. His identification led to the arrest of George Acker and Clarence Hand at Elbow Lake, Minn. The husband alleged that his wife was last in the company of these men and their capture was effected after hard work by Missouri officers.

But now the mystery of the identity of the dead woman becomes deeper than ever with the appearance on the scene today of the father of Acker, who was accompanied by a woman who claims to be none other than the woman for whose murder Hand and Acker are now in jail at Kakoka awaiting their preliminary examination, which is set for tomorrow.

The woman is of medium height, rather timid in manner, quite good-looking, but decidedly averse to talking about the case in which she promises to figure quite prominently. According to her story, she was nowhere near the scene of the murder, which, it is supposed, was committed near Wayland on July 22. At that time, she says, she was in northeastern Iowa in company with the younger Acker, on the way to her home in Lynxville, Wis. She left her husband in Montrose early in April in company with Hand. They came to Keokuk and were encamped near Hubenthal's Grove for awhile. They fell in with Acker and the three proceeded to travel north. She says that on April 27 Hand left them, and that she and Acker traveled alone, he going 150 miles out of his way to see her safely home in Lynxville, and then went to his own home in Elkhorn, Wis. Here Hand was again encountered by Acker, and together they went to Elbow Lake, where they were arrested.

Wilbur Acker, the father of George Acker, said positively that his boy was up in Wisconsin when the Wayland murder was said to have been committed. According to the father's story, his son and Hand were living in a tent near Apex, Mo., last spring, when Goins and his wife Addie came wandering along. They had no place to lay their heads. They lived with the boys for some time, and then they had to take her from Goins because he abused her fearfully. Acker, so the father says, had to take an ax away from Goins at another time to keep him from killing his wife. Then Goins went after his wife with a butcher knife, and Acker started off with her afoot.

"I know where Goins is now," said Acker, "and the Sheriff is after him as a witness at the trial Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. No, I won't say where he is, but he'll be there."

The elder Acker said further that Goins and his wife had always had trouble, and that the woman herself was not bright.

"She'll say anything," he remarked, "no matter what."

Mrs. Goins appears to be either slightly demented or very much distracted. Her eyes had a vacant look and her speech was halting. She makes a serious charge against Goins, which Ackers is urging her to prosecute. She says that down in Missouri two years ago last June Goins shot with a pistol and killed her child, 10 months old. She expressed herself as highly indignant towards her husband, between whom and herself she said there had always been trouble, and alleged that Goins was prompted to his identification and eagerness to fasten the crime upon Hand and Acker because of their combined knowledge of his killing of the child and his attempt upon her life.

The senior Acker and the woman claiming to be Mrs. Goins, for whose alleged murder two men are to be placed on trial for their lives, feel supremely confident of their ability to properly establish the woman's identity and to identify her in the flesh as the woman alleged by Frank Goins to have been found dead in a deserted well down in Missouri.

EX-QUEEN IN TOWN.

Liliuokalani Pays a Flying Visit to Chicago.

DRIVES TO THE PARKS.

Declines to Be Interviewed on Political Matters.

ON HER WAY TO CALIFORNIA

Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, was in Chicago yesterday. It was only for a few hours, but long enough for her to take a flying view of the parks and boulevards incognito, to obtain a little rest after a long trip from Washington, and to get well started on the last stage of her journey to San Francisco.

It would seem the ex-Queen is democratic nowadays, however much she has stickled for the prerogatives of royalty in the past. Yesterday morning when the Eastern express pulled into the Union Station she stepped from one of the rear coaches, and, with her secretary and a maid, walked to the line of 'busses and carriages, and, choosing one of the least conspicuous, was driven to the Virginia Hotel. From an economic consideration this was a wise thing to do, for she had brought with her a multitude of bags and bundles and a huge tin pail that looked as if it contained a quantity of coffee. All of these were piled on top of the van.

Takes a Drive.

But her Majesty had heard much of Chicago in her travels, and she wished to assure herself that she had heard the truth. So with her companion by her side and her secretary in a position to repel all busybodies she took a more pretentious carriage shortly afterwards and started on a tour of inspection. Unluckily the report got abroad that she was in the city, and a multitude of newspaper people swarmed about her on bicycles and in carriages, striving by every possible means to induce her to submit to an interview.

This sort of a reception rather amused her. But as for talking, she only raised her hands in horror at the thought of having to say something that would appear in print.

Instead her secretary, Mr. Heleluhe, endeavored to pacify the interviewers with promises of granting them an audience when they returned to the hotel. He is a swarthy man, of medium height, with thin features and the aspect of a student. But his blood is as purely Hawaiian as the Queen's, and her faithful companion, Mrs. Wakiki by name, has the dark complexion of the island races.

Talks of Her Visits.

Just before she left the city the ex-Queen found time to grant THE TRIBUNE an interview. She spoke enthusiastically of Chicago and the beautiful sights she had witnessed during her brief visit here, but on all questions of a political nature she would not consent to speak even casually.

"I have many friends in America," she began with a clear English accent that scarcely suggested her foreign birth, "and it is always a pleasure for me to come here and see them. Then there are also many Americans who were friends of my husband, and these are very kind to me."

Dodges Politics.

"Have you anything to say of the political situation in Hawaii?" was asked.

"O, no; nothing whatever," was the Queen's reply. "My visit here now has nothing to do with anything of the sort. And then, I cannot speak on those matters. Really, you could hardly expect me to; and I can promise you I have not said what has been attributed to me by some of the papers."

At 6 o'clock the Queen and her little retinue boarded the west-bound express for San Francisco at the Northwestern Depot. In an apparent effort to avoid notice she wore two heavy black veils, despite the hot weather. Her gown, also, was of the same somber hue, and the only color about her was a small sprig of sweet peas she carried in her hand. While waiting at the depot, in the midst of the usual waiting-room crowds, a large hand valise rested at her feet, while a basket of prime peaches occupied a place at her side.

Speaking of her future intentions Mr. Heleluhe said:

"It is the intention of her Majesty to go to San Francisco now. There she will remain for a few months. In the fall she will go back to Washington, and she will stay there until some time in the winter. It is probable she will then go back to the islands."

YOUR FACE

Tells the Story of Your Life.

It Reflects Your Character and Exposes Your Faults and Virtues.

Physiognomists say that the face is a sort of mirror into which people look and see the reflection of their inner natures. Then what is the meaning of that pug nose? It means to the physiognomist a pert and saucy nature, to the modern dermatologist simply [illegible]. A V-shaped piece can be cut, the raw edges brought together with a stitch or two, causing little or no pain, as cocaine is sprayed on the parts before operating, and the nose that indicated a lack of force of character has been transformed into a straight Grecian. The new nose indicates mildness, amiability of manner and disposition, taste and refinement, utterly bewildering the physiognomist. But your character has not been changed.

The shape and formation of the ear is said to indicate taste and talent, or a lack of it, a knowledge of music and harmony—the well-formed ear [illegible] the head, indicating ability to produce and appreciate music. But do you want to indicate this talent in this manner? There is nothing more mortifying [illegible] an ear projecting prominently from the head; and people whose ears [illegible] a skilled dermatologist and have them set back [illegible].

Does your face suit you? Faces are easily changed. You may learn all about it by sending ten cents for a little book on Dermatology and beauty. Its 150 pages are filled with information valuable to every one, besides illustrations of changing the features. It has special chapters on skin, scalp, nervous and blood diseases, moles, birthmarks, freckles, and the proper scientific care of the complexion. It is not an advertisement of a wash, lotion or bleach that will cure everything, but a scientific treatise written by the expert dermatologist who has had 26 years' experience in treating the skin.

Dermatologist Woodbury manufactures Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream. His 26 years' experience treating the skin, scalp and complexion gives a practical knowledge of the requirements necessary to obtain or protect a good complexion, and his Grand Toilet Combination should be on the toilet table of every one who values these marks of beauty. For 20 cents he will send you a sample of each of the Soap, Cream and Powder (enough to use) and his illustrated book on Dermatology and how to [illegible]. Offices of the JOHN H. WOODBURY DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE are: Chicago, 163 State-st.; Boston, 11 Winter-st.; Philadelphia, 1306 Walnut-st.; New York, 127 W. 42d-st.

P. S.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—John H. Woodbury's Special New York Surgeon will be at his Chicago office, 163 State-st., corner of Monroe, Sept. 13th for one week, for changing and correcting features that are irregular [illegible] nature. Appointment for this special work must be made at once.

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DUCHESS IS IN JAIL.

American Woman Marries Title and Comes to Grief.

FORMERLY CLARA CONGER

Duke of Rio Grande Fails to Pay His Board Bill.

WOMAN KNOWN IN CHICAGO.

Says She Is a Relative of Former Senator Conger.

ASKS EMBASSY FOR PROTECTION.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Sept. 7.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The Duchesse of Rio Grande, formerly Miss Clara Conger of northern New York, who married her titled husband in Brooklyn, has been locked up with him for upward of a week in the Holloway Jail because they cannot pay a board bill. She is a handsome and cultivated woman, and has been living expensively with her husband, nurse, and child in England since the jubilee. She claims to be a relative of former Senator Conger of Michigan, and mentions the names of former United States Senator S. W. Dorsey and General W. H. Reynolds of Providence, R. I., as her frends. With other influential Americans, General Reynolds has recently been in this country, according to the Duchess, and endeavored to liquidate her debts.

Before leaving the last place where she boarded and where they owe about £50, for non-payment of which they have been arrested, the Duchess was without baggage. She was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of what had become of her baggage until today. When brought up on remand at Marlebone police court it appeared the belongings of the titled pair were being held for board at another place where they had lived in London.

Claims American Citizenship.

The Duchess endeavored to secure release from imprisonment by claiming American citizenship. An application on her behalf was made to the American Ambassador here. Charles Hodson of the American Embassy appeared in court this morning. He explained to the prisoner that when she married an alien she lost her citizen rights and the embassy could do nothing for her.

The Duchess is a handsome woman, 30 years of age, with refined features. Her face was swollen with weeping. The Duchess said her father lived in a village in northern New York, and she added that he was an artist and a member of the Artists' Board of Awards of the Chicago Exposition.

The Duchess and her husband were arrested under the name of De Neil, which the Duke now says is his family name. He is a Brazilian and says the title of Duke of Rio Grande was conferred upon him by Dom Pedro, to whose court he was attached, and whom he accompanied into exile. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in the republic the Duke returned to Brazil and joined the Imperialists, endeavoring to organize a scheme for the restoration of the monarchy. This failing, he went to New York and there met Miss Conger.

Three marriages were performed, first in a Catholic Church in Brooklyn, then in a Protestant chapel, and finally a civil marriage in Rhode Island.

Are Fashionably Dressed.

The Duke is a small, slender man about 24 years old, with a small brown mustache. He and his wife and a fashionably dressed nurse came into court carrying a 2-year-old child expensively attired. The deepest affection seemed to exist between the Duke and Duchess. The latter became extremely nervous during court proceedings, and the Duke soothed and caressed her.

The Duchess made earnest plea to her counsel to have a low bail fixed and to get her out of prison. Her husband said one prisoner was enough; that if there was any guilt to charge for obtaining board under false pretenses he was the one, not his wife. According to the prosecution, it appeared the prisoners arrived in this country in May or June and for ten days staid at a private hotel, and, being unable to pay the bill, were compelled to leave. They then went to board at Bayswater, agreeing to pay $5 a week, but, being unable to pay, had to leave at the end of the first week.

They then went to board at Maida Vale. They explained the absence of baggage by saying it had been lost by a railroad company which would pay $500 damages, and ran up a bill of near £50, for which they have been arrested. Witnesses testified today to these facts. Neither the Duke nor Duchess was put on the stand, and they were remanded for a week and Judge Plowden fixed the bail for the woman at £50.

The Duke, under the name of Edward Serge de Neil, was seen at Halloway Jail and said the money would be forthcoming to pay the bill in a few days. He could easily get it by applying to his family, which was wealthy, but did not wish to do so, as friends would advance it. He laughed at the idea of being in jail and said he was a genuine Duke and a man of high distinction.

An American, who refused to give his name, was present in court today. He said: "I will find bail for the woman, but the husband may rot in jail. She is well-known in Chicago, and is a woman of the highest talents and character. She became fascinated with the worthless man, her husband, married him, and had perfect faith in him. I presume he is a Duke. I have lived in Brazil and know that any one can get titles there."

SYMPATHIZE WITH ENGINEERS.

Trades Union Congress of England Pledges Support to the Strike—General 8-Hour Strike Advocated.

Birmingham, Sept. 7.—The Trades Union congress resumed its sessions today, with President Stevens in the chair. The latter, in his annual address, said the engineers' strike was an instance of one of the best organized and most powerful combinations in the world being in the throes of a great struggle with a powerful combination of capital. It was certain, he added, that the struggle would be prolonged, and that the engineers would have to appeal for help to the trades unionists throughout the country. That help, the President continued, must be given, for under no circumstances could they allow the engineers to be defeated.

The delegates then unanimously and enthusiastically adopted a special resolution pledging moral and financial aid to the striking miners.

Mr. Pickard, M. P., President of the Miners' federation of Great Britain, supporting the motion, said that all trade unionists should tender eight hour notices and sink or swim with the engineers.

Sir Lewis William Cave Dead.

London, Sept. 7.—The Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave, Judge of the High Court of Justice, is dead. He was born in 1832, and was the editor of many important legal works.

Plans for a Constitutional Convention

At a committee meeting of the Sovereign Citizens last evening steps were taken to call a State constitutional convention not later than Nov. 15, to incorporate initiative and referendum clauses.

TEXT OF JAPAN'S REPLY.

FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSAL TO ARBITRATE.

Insists on Determining the Scope of the Reference and That the Two Nations Agree Upon the Essential Facts—Arbitrator Must Decide the Measure of Damages Suffered by Subjects of Japan if Decision Is in Their Favor.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—The full text of the formal acceptance by the Japanese government of the proposal to arbitrate its differences with Hawaii has been received in this city, and a copy was today delivered to Secretary Sherman by Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Matsui. It is from Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to H. Shimamura, Japanese Minister to Hawaii. After acknowlinging the receipt of Hawaii's offer of arbitration, it says:

"The imperial government are firmly convinced that their complaints in this matter are well founded, and that their demands are just and reasonable. Nevertheless, in a spirit of conciliation and in the hope that their action may contribute to the good relations of the two countries, they have resolved to accept, subject to certain necessary limitations and qualifications, the proposal of the government of Hawaii.

"Accordingly, on the 28th ultimo I telegraphed to you to the effect that the Japanese government accepted in principle the suggestion of the government of Hawaii for arbitration, and that the terms and conditions of such acceptance would follow by mail.

"I now confirm that telegram, and the object of this instruction is to explain the nature of the terms and conditions, an adhesion to which is in the estimation of the imperial government essential to a satisfactory issue of the contemplated arbitration.

"The reason assigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii in favor of arbitration make it also desirable that the award, when pronounced, shall be of the highest and most commanding character. Consequently, the imperial government propose that the two governments shall, when the proper time arrives, unite in requesting that his Majesty the King of the Belgians, may be pleased to accept the position of sole arbitrator.

Scope of the Reference.

"The Imperial government are, moreover, persuaded of the desirability of expressly defining the scope of the reference, not only in order to lighten the labors of the arbitrator, but with the view as well that the decision may address itself solely to the actual points of divergence.

"We, therefore, propose that the two governments shall agree to the essential facts of the case, and that the arbitration shall be limited to specified questions at law and (in case the award is in favor of Japan) the measure of damages suffered by the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.

"It is due to frankness that I should, in this connection, state that for reasons which are fully set forth in another instruction the Imperial government cannot consent that the question of the bona fides of the possession of $50 by each of the rejected free laborers, or of the applicability of the treaty of 1871 to the Japanese subjects other than those belonging to the merchant class, shall be regarded as points of issue upon which the decision of the arbitration is to be invited.

"If the government of the republic are prepared to meet the Imperial government upon the foregoing essential points, it is not apprehended that any difficulty will be experienced in arriving at an understanding in reference to questions of minor importance.

"You are consequently directed to communicate a copy of this instruction to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as the reply of the Imperial government to the suggestion contained in his note of the 28th of June. You will at the same time urgently impress upon him the importance from every point of view of an immediate response. I am, sir, etc., COUNT OKUMA SEIGENOBU, "Minister for Foreign Affairs."

Instructions to the Minister.

The following extracts from the instruction referred to by Count Okuma in the foregoing letter explain why the Japanese government wishes to restrict the scope of the arbitration.

Alluding to Mr. Cooper's objection to the use of the words "arbitrary" and "capricious" in characterizing the refusal of the Hawaiian government to allow the Japanese immigrants to land, Count Okuma says:

"Mr. Cooper, I observed, takes exception to the words employed by me in criticising the action of the Hawaiian authorities. He will, I am sure, understand that I have no intention of making use of a single expression that could not be fully sustained. I should be sincerely gratified, in the interest of the neighborly sentiments which have so long united the two countries, if I could find any reason to moderate the views which I have felt bound to formulate. But, unfortunately, there is nothing either in the notes under acknowledgment or in the more recently developed facts of the case tending to place the acts complained of in a more favorable light. In my instruction of the 12th of June I expressed the firm conviction that the acts of expulsion were in violation of treaty stipulations, were without warrant or due process of law, and in disregard of the remedial rights of the expelled immigrants, and also that those immigrants had been restrained of their liberty. That instruction has not yet been answered, and unless it can be shown that the conviction thus advanced was erroneous I shall not be able to admit that any word having a less precise meaning than 'arbitrary' would accurately describe the nature of the proceedings complained of.

Justifies His Criticism.

"The unaccountable delay in the assignment of the reasons for denying residential rights, more especially in respect of the passengers per the steamships Shinshin Maru and Sakura Maru, and the present attempt to substitute other reasons for those originally advanced; the uncertainty when or by whom the several inquiries or investigations leading up to the act of expulsion were actually conducted; the doubt when or by whom the qualifications of the immigrants were finally determined; the fact that distinctions were made between individual immigrants who, in contemplation of the treaty and the laws of Hawaii, stood absolutely upon an equal footing; and, finally, the circumstance that the new policy of wholesale exclusion was suddenly inaugurated without any notice whatever to Japan, and in direct and absolute contradiction of the preëxisting practice, all unite to give the proceedings a character to which the application of the term 'capricious' does not, I am well persuaded, exceed the bounds of fair and just comment and condemnation."

The Hawaiian government, Count Okuma goes on to say, has persisted in shifting the issue concerning the reasons assigned for refusing to allow the immigrants to land. On this account it should not now occasion any surprise, he believes, if the Japanese government declines to discuss the question whether the possession by each free immigrant of $50 was bona fide or not.

"The imperial government," he observes, "maintains that in the present case possession was prima facie evidence of ownership. The Hawaiian government has frankly and unequivocally admitted that each of the rejected free immigrants was actually in possession of $50, and has, moreover, declared that under the Hawaiian law 'possession' is synonymous with 'ownership.' Consequently, the imperial government denies that it was at any time incumbent on the immigrants to prove that the possession in question was bona fide."

DERVISHES EVACUATE BERBER.

English Allies Occupy the Town and Gunboats Follow—Only Two Hundred Miles from Khartoum.

Cairo, Sept. 7.—The dervishes have evacuated Berber and have retired to Matommeh. Major General Hunter, with four gunboats, has gone to Berber. General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the British commander-in-chief, will follow immediately. The town has been occupied by Soudanese who are friendly to the British. Berber is only 200 miles as the crow flies from Khartoum.

Count von Thon Dead.

Vienna, Sept. 7.—Count von Thon, Stadthler of the Duchy of Salzburg, is dead.

Rupture cured—$100 if fail to hold. Dr. Parker, 58 State street, Chicago. 30 years' experience.

IRELAND IN A PANIC.

Face to Face with Complete Failure of the Harvest.

WILL BE NO POTATOES.

Oats Are Battered Down by the Incessant Rains.

REPORTS OF PARISH PRIESTS.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Sept. 7.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Panic is fast proclaiming itself throughout Ireland over the terrible prospect opened up by the apparently complete failure of the harvest. I have before me reports from 110 parish priests from Counties Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Derry, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Tyrone, all telling the same piteous story of ruined crops, impending destitution, and famine. The blight is everywhere and has wholly or mainly destroyed the potatoes, while oats, which are the next most essential crop to the Irish farmer, have been battered down by incessant rains and practically destroyed. From Connemara, County Galway, comes this heart-rending tale: The late long run of harsh weather leaves scarcely a vestige of hope to the poor Connemara cottiers. The three principal crops raised in this locality—hay, oats, and potatoes—are virtually ruined, the latter to an alarming extent. It is common observation round Clifden that it is a full day's work for a man to dig one meal of potatoes for his family, and even then they can scarcely be eaten.

From Mallow, Cork, situated in a rich streak of land known as "the Gold Vein" the report is: "The oats crop, which is the principal dependence of a vast majority of the farmers throughout this section, is entirely unfit for marketing purposes. Acres of grain are still seen spread out in the sheaf and cannot be bound or stacked, and the crop is now reduced to a condition that only fits it for the manure heap. The potato crop is counted almost a dead failure."

Reports Are Bad.

A dispatch from Westmeath says: "Incessant rains in the last month have completely destroyed crops of every description. What were a month ago smiling, cheerful looking fields are today blighted and ruined. The potato is bad even to rottenness. Oats and kindred crops are in such a wretched way that no yield can be expected from them."

From Maryborough, Queen's County, a correspondent telegraphs: "In this county there is a general unanimity of opinion that since the famine year of '47 the prospect for agriculture in this community was never as bad as it is today."

"This description does not refer to any particular locality, but to every district in the county. The crop which has suffered most is the potato crop, of which there will be practically none. It is generally believed before the new year dawns there will be no potatoes fit to eat in the county. Next to potatoes the oats are in a very bad condition."

The correspondent at Ballygawley, Tyrone, says: "The ground where potatoes have been planted in drills resembles a bit of barren waste that had been lying over for some time with the intention of being plowed in the autumn. Flax is an almost unknown quantity. During the week enormous floods have been sweeping over the country."

Farmers Are Ruined.

A Castelbar Mayo telegram says: "Torrents of rain have prevailed here during the last three days almost continuously, and the country is in a most deplorable condition. The lands are flooded, potatoes and oats destroyed, and hay is rotting. No efforts can be made to save several crops from destruction, owing to the deluge of rain day after day. Farmers are ruined and the blight is making rapid inroads on the potato crop. In consequence of the incessant heavy rain reports from all quarters confirm the belief that famine will result this winter."

The Waterford correspondent states: "It is no exaggeration to say the prospects for a harvest were hardly ever darker or sadder than at present. In several parts of the country corn now a month cut is still unstacked on account of the rain. Very little new grain has been marketed yet, and buyers expect difficulty in getting oats fit for feeding purposes. From all parts come bad accounts of the potato crop. The prices of cattle have fallen."

A Belturbet Caven correspondent declares: "In this district the prospect is gloomy in the extreme. The hay and oats crops are rotting on the ground. The potato crop has not been such a failure since '46. The same state of things exists all over the country."

Gloom in Limerick.

From County Limerick I hear: "As the season draws to a close no ray of hope is observed that would dispel the gloomy anticipations which were indulged in some time ago in regard to the ultimate failure of crops in general. From all sides the most alarming intelligence comes concerning the potato crop. The yield in most places when compared with last year will not arrive at one-fourth. The hay crop is in a very bad condition, verging in most cases on irreparable loss from the continuous downpour of rain. The outlook for every product of agriculture is of the worst description."

A Roscommon correspondent telegraphs: "The coming winter promises to be one of famine. Everything is gone."

Complaints are heard from the most distressed districts of the country that landlords are pressing for their rents to secure whatever money tenants may have in the savings banks, knowing that nothing will be left before the winter is half through. The weather shows no signs of improving. The rain continues, and the temperature has fallen to an exceptionally low point for this time of the year. The outlook for Ireland is one of despairing blackness.

TO PROCEED AGAINST TOLSTOI.

High Russian Ecclesiastics Vote His Adherents Dangerous to the State—Want Lutheran Books Suppressed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Moscow, Sept. 7.—A congress of high Russian ecclesiastics, which is now in session in Kazan, is considering measures to stop the spread of sectarianism.

The congress has decided to ask the government to proceed against the adherents of Count Tolstoi as being dangerous to the church and state. It also voted to prohibit the publication of Lutheran books in the Russian language.

It was proposed that the children of sectarians be taken from them and educated in public institutions of the orthodox faith, but the proposal was not adopted for the reason that there are no such institutions in Russia. One Bishop suggested that the property of sectarians be confiscated by the government.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W

Both new effects in high-banded collars.

FIND A STRANGE SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI POLICE BELIEVE CHARNLEY KILLED HIMSELF.

Dead Body of an Unknown Man Found and Chicago Authorities Notified That the Remains Are Those of the Missing Defaulter—Description of the Dead Man Given—Former Friends of Charnley Deny That He Has Connections in the Ohio City.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—An unknown man was found dead on the lawn of O. J. Wilson on Lafayette avenue at Clifton at 6 o'clock this morning. He had shot himself in the right temple. No papers were found on his person. It was rumored that the body was that of Charnely. The following is the description of the man: Was between 35 and 40 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches tall, wore a blue clay worsted suit, mustache mixed with gray, upper teeth false, straw hat, white shirt with lay down collar. He wore a gold filled watch on a heavy link chain and a horseshoe charm. In his pocket was found a purse containing $9.85, and also a pocketbook with $10, a knife, and two pairs of noseglasses. The revolver was a thirty-two caliber, Ives & Johnson make.

The two pairs of noseglasses indicate that the man had a serious defect in the left eye. A laundry mark on his linen was the figure "75." The buttons and tailor marks had been torn from the clothes in an attempt to cover identity.

When the Cincinnati police, suspecting the suicide was Charles M. Charnley, the defaulting Chicago church treasurer, asked for descriptions of the missing man, that they might check up on the identity of the dead body, they received a description of Charnley as follows: American; aged 52 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 175 pounds; heavyset; gray hair, thin on top of head; large blue eyes; nearsighted, and is compelled to wear noseglasses constantly; upturned nose, with widely dilated nostrils; heavy gray mustache; wore, when last seen, gray sack suit, black Derby hat, tan shoes, and carried dark overcoat.

With this definite material in hand the police of Cincinnati were enabled quickly to decide that the dead man was not Charnley, and they soon wired back to Chicago that their suspicions were unfounded. Members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the funds of which suffered from Charnley's defalcations, had said on hearing the rumor that as far as they knew Charnley had no connections in Cincinnati. They had no reason to believe he had gone there.

SALISBURY'S IGNOBLE ROUT.

Powers Accept the Proposal He Made in Conformity to Germany's Demands.

Constantinople, Sept. 7.—The Marquis of Salisbury's proposal for the constitution of an international commission representing the six powers to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee payment of interest for the holders of old bonds, as well as payment of the indemnity loan, has been accepted by the powers.

The only remaining question is the dates for the payment of the indemnity. The powers desire to insert these dates in the treaty of peace, but the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, suggests that they leave the dates to be determined upon by the international commission. The Ambassadors expect that all the details of the treaty of peace will be settled on Thursday next.

The Ambassadors have decided to defer until peace is signed the discussion of the Turkish government's note announcing the appointment of an Ottoman Governor of Crete, and its intention to retain the Turkish troops in Crete.

London, Sept. 7.—The Marquis of Salisbury's latest proposal for the settlement of terms of peace between Turkey and Greece is generally regarded as a victory for German diplomacy, and much bitter feeling is displayed in England over the British Premier's backdown. The fresh proposal was what Germany had been holding out for—namely: control of the Greek revenue in the interest of all the creditors of Greece as well as for the security of the loan to Greece for the purpose of paying her indemnity to Turkey.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Politsche correspondent announced that Greece had abandoned her opposition to the demands of Germany regarding the control of Greek finances, and that, therefore, there is a possibility that the Marquis of Salisbury's latest proposal would lead to a settlement of the matters in dispute between Greece and Turkey.

ESCAPES A LIFE IN CHAINS.

Lorenzo Vives, an American, Saved from the Spaniards by General Lee.

New York, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamship Yumuri, from Tampico and Havana, was Lorenzo Vives, who was arrested last December at the Hotel Angleterre in Havana and imprisoned at Cabanas for five months, charged with sympathizing with the insurgents. Vives is an American citizen.

"The Spaniards had no evidence against me," he said, "nor did they at any time attempt to prove anything. When arrested I was calling by appointment on a man at the Hotel Angleterre. My arrest was a chanchuyo, a conspiracy, a mere false complaint to secure arrest. Quiffones, the Celador or district Captain of police, was in the deal. He came to me and said: 'Come with me to the station-house. You are arrested.'

"Five days they kept me incommunicado in the Curatel de Orden Publico, or military station-house. I was in a cell below the ground level. Water oozed through the filthy walls. There was a tiny aperture for air at the level of the eyes, so that I could look up and see the sentry in the dark, narrow passage outside. The cell was, perhaps, four feet square, or at any rate just too short for a man to lie down except in a cramped position. The condition of the walls and floor was unspeakable, and some details had better not be mentioned. Once a day they brought a tin cup of water. The food was not fit to eat.

"In the same cell where I was they told me that four or five previous occupants had gone mad and killed themselves. It was natural enough. There were iron cross bars in the small window, and there was a rope three or four feet long left there for some purpose or other. It did not make the solitude any more cheerful.

"Suddenly, on the fifth day, I was taken to the Cabanas, and there they kept me for months. There were three other Americans—Betancourt, Lane, and one or two more who have since been liberated by the Consul."

CHANGES SENTENCE TO DEATH.

Spanish Anarchist Retried by Court-Martial and Condemned to Die.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Barcelona, Sept. 7.—The Captain General of this province declined to ratify the sentence of imprisonment passed yesterday by a military tribunal on Sempan, whereupon the court again met and condemned the prisoner to death. The case has now been transferred to the Supreme Council of War in Madrid. It is expected that the council will annul the death sentence and indorse the original sentence of forty years' imprisonment.

TO GET CLAIMS FOR ENGINEERS.

Two Women, Said to Be Backed by the Brotherhood, Prepare to Lead an Expedition.

Dr. H. D. McKenzie, 862 West Madison street, who says she is the only woman engineer ever admitted to membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is preparing to lead an expedition of 100 members of that organization to the Alaskan gold fields next spring. Dr. McKenzie and Mrs. George Thomas are promoting the plan, which, they say, is privately backed by the high officials of the brotherhood.

FEAR LOSS OF LIFE.

Secretary Gage Warned of the Dangers of Alaska.

MANY LIKELY TO PERISH.

Another Steamer Arrives Direct from St. Michael's.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Washington, . C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Secretary Gage of the Treasury department has received a letter under date Dyea, Aug. 22, from an official in another branch of the government, giving anything but a roseate view of the situation there. This official is on his way to the mining district, and goes on business for his department. He has been in the employ of the government about twelve years, and the Secretary has great confidence in his judgment. Mr. Gage is keenly alive to the serious conditions of affairs, especially in regard to the overcrowding of vessels, but the information was received too late for action this season. The letter follows:

"I have had a long talk with Mr. Ivey, Collector of Customs for Alaska, who is at present at Skaguay, three miles below here. The Skaguay trail is the most largely used overland route (though by no means the best) to the Klondike. Mr. Ivey informs me that there are now between tidewater and the lake something like 4,000 persons and about 2,000 horses. The commander of one of the vessels now at Skaguay states that sixteen vessels are chartered to land cargoes at that place between now and the 15th of September, and that the number of passengers will average 200 to each vessel, making 3,200 more people who will attempt to get in this fall.

"I have talked with some of the most experienced traders and miners in this vicinity, and they are unanimous in the prediction that not over 20 per cent of this vast number will get through to Dawson before winter sets in. The other 80 per cent will be caught on the trail, and those who survive and go back to the tidewater will have to winter at Skaguay or return south. If the rush continues two weeks longer hundreds will inevitably perish on the trail, which is exteremely dangerous after the 1st of October.

Great Loss of Life Threatened.

"The postmaster and Indian trader at this place (Mr. Heron) states that more than 1,000 men have gone up the Chilkoot Pass during the last thirty days and that 700 of them are still this side of the lake, twenty-four miles from here. Vessels are arriving every day or two, and at the present rate of influx another thousand will enter the trail by Sept. 10. Mr. Heron is of the opinion that not more than twenty out of 100 will go through, and he says this trail is far more dangerous than the Skaguay after the snows set in. He says if the rush continues another week the result in loss of life will be appalling. I attach the greatest weight to what he says for the reason that it is to his pecuniary interests to have as many as possible come this way; yet he advises an immediate stoppage of the stampede.

"I have talked with several men who have recently arrived here from the Klondike, two of whom left there less than thirty days ago. They unanimously agree that while there is a rich gold field there the facts do not justify the present stampede, and they say there is bound to be much suffering and actual starvation. Provisions are already scarce and the prices of many articles absolutely prohibitory in the case of a man of ordinary means."

NEWS DIRECT FROM KLONDIKE.

Miners Returned from Dawson City Confirm the Stories of Fabulous Riches.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The steamer National City came into port tonight from St. Michael's, Alaska. Captain Anderson reports having had a pleasant trip of thirteen days from San Francisco to St. Michael's. Passengers and freight were landed all right, but the Captain says that their chances of getting up the Yukon are very slight, in fact he does not think they can make it.

Dr. J. W. McKinnon and Henry Deering, this city, who were passengers to St. Michael's on the National City, took with them materials for building a launch and barge on up trip, which were completed shortly after landing at St. Michael's. J. G. Murray of this city received a letter today from McKinnon dated Aug. 25, in which he says:

"Leave tomorrow for Yukon. Two steamers arrived last night from Dawson loaded with wealth. Mines richest on earth. Men can get $20 per day, but must have provisions, as they are scarce."

Captain Anderson says that a large quantity of gold came down from Dawson, but he could not ascertain the amount, as the miners were reticent about giving figures. All but three of those who came from Dawson took passage on the steamer Excelsior, which left St. Michael's at 9 o'clock on the night of Aug. 26. The Excelsior was put into Ounalaska for coal and Captain Anderson is of the opinion that she will arrive in San Francisco tomorrow.

The three passengers who did not take passage on the Excelsior are R. B. Lamb, F. E. Leonard, and J. A. Ralston, and they arrived in this city on the National City today. Ralston, who lives at 214 McAllister street, San Francisco, and who went to Dawson City on the first trip of the Excelsior this spring, tells an interesting story of the mines and present conditions of things in and about Dawson City, which is corroborated by Lamb and Leonard.

"I left San Francisco on the first trip of the Excelsior this spring," says Ralston, "and on arriving at the mines began hunting for a location, finally locating a claim on French Gulch. What there is in it I do not know, as I have not yet done enough work on it to get down to pay dirt. It is a winter claim, and I did not propose to stay there this winter and work it, as provisions are too scarce in Dawson to take any chances until spring comes, and the necessaries of life can be transported to the mines.

"From what I have seen, I should judge that were the miners supplied with food they would this winter take out from mines already located about fifty tons of gold. But there is no telling how much, if any great amount at all, will be taken out. As to the richness of the country there is no doubt. Rough estimates based on what has already been produced place the output of gold bearing grounds already located at $250,000,000.

"Jim Hall, who hails from Missouri, has one of the best claims on El Dorado, and it will turn out over a million. Claim No. 12 on El Dorado is also very rich, it being no uncommon thing to take out two ounces to the pan on almost any portion of it."

In regard to discoveries on the Stewart River, Mr. Ralston says that there have been rumors of rich strikes on that stream, but up to the time he left Dawson no news of definite character had been received regarding any rich strikes there. Mr. Ralston says that over eighty miners came down the river with him, all but three of whom are coming on the Excelsior. As to how much gold they had with them Mr. Ralston could not say, as they were non-communicative on that subject, but all were agreed that the country was rich in precious metal, but woefully lacking in grub.

TO PUT A STOP TO GAMBLING.

Governor Brady of Alaska Says Order Must and Shall Be Preserved.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 7.—From officers of the tug Pioneer, which arrived here direct from Skaguay, it is learned that previous reports relative to legal action to be taken in suppressing gambling and sale of liquors at that place is no joke, as Governor Brady has sent word that order must be preserved there, even if the entire United States navy has to be called upon to enforce order. Old Alaskans here, who are personally acquainted with Governor Brady, say he is a man who means all he says, and that if he takes a stand he will carry out his promises.

GERMANY IS CERTAIN TO LOSE.

Bismarck Says the Peterhof Affair Was Wasted Time—May Have Harassed England Too Much.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The Gaulois today prints an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which he is quoted as having expressed fear that the efforts made at Peterhof were so much wasted time. What was required, the ex-Chancellor is said to have added, was a serious, active agreement with a well defined program and much clear sightedness and tenacity to achieve a result whereby the pretensions of Great Britain could be staid.

The Prince is further quoted as saying: "It is absolutely certain that Germany will not succeed in attaining this end, and she may regret having haressed England too much."

DEATH OF DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Grandson of the Commander of the French Forces in America During the Revolution Expires.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The Marquis de Rochambeau died at the Château Rochambeau, in the Department of Loir-et-Cher, on Sept. 4, after a long and painful illness. The Marquis was a grandson of Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces during the war for American independence, and whose army with that of General Washington compelled Lord Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, who informed the Washington government of the death of the Marquis, was instructed by Secretary of State Sherman to convey to the family of the deceased an expression of the sincere sympathy of the American government.

CROWD THE EXCURSION TRAINS

Twelve Thousand Homeseekers and Others Leave Chicago for the West, Northwest, and Southwest.

Fifteen excursion trains, all filled to the limit with homeseekers, pulled out of Chicago yesterday, bound west, northwest, and southwest. It is estimated that 12,000 persons started from this city alone, while before the train crosses the State line it was estimated the total would be increased by at least 3,000 more.

Diagnoses Case as Smallpox.

Health department officials and the police are agitated over what, it is feared, is the first case of smallpox reported this season. The patient is Mrs. Mary Bennett, 347 Fifth avenue, who has been staying at the Lincoln Hotel, but who is now being cared for at the County Hospital.

C. JEVNE & Co.

Peas.

WE WOULD DRAW ATTENTION TO SOME SPECIAL DOMESTIC PEAS, which, in many cases, will equal the foreign product.

THE SWEET MAY	20c a can	$2.25 doz.	$4.25 case.
THE EARLY JUNE (Fancy Sifted)	18c a can	$1.90 doz.	$3.65 case.
THE EARLY JUNE (Small Sifted)	21c a can	$2.25 doz.	$4.25 case.
THE TELEPHONE (Sifted)	16c a can	$1.85 doz.	$3.60 case.
THE TELEPHONE (plain)	14c a can	$1.60 doz.	$3.00 case.
THE MARROWFAT (Blue Label)	11c a can	$1.25 doz.	$2.40 case.
THE MARROWFAT (Plain)	9c a can	$1.00 doz.	$1.90 case.
THE WARSAW	10c a can	$1.15 doz.	$2.25 case.

We will redeem any can of these found unsatisfactory.

C. JEVNE & Co.

NEW STORE, 109-111 WABASH-AV.

BRANCH (Old Store), 110-112 MADISON-ST.

CHICAGO.

A New Through Car Route to Colorado

Via OMAHA, LINCOLN and DENVER.

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PALACE SLEEPING CARS LEAVE CHICAGO

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Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

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Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Salt Rheum," free.

FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Burlington Route

FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD TO ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

When Stomach and Nerves Are Weak and Irritable

it is not medicine you need—it's rest and a relish for the stomach. Put yourself on a diet of

AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYSS

Comfort, calm, and sleep will follow and strength will be restored as if by magic. Unlike drugs, it never can do harm. It's more harmless than milk or beef-tea, but its restorative power is wonderful. Its liberal use will increase your weight 4 to 8 pounds per month. The market is full of vile imitations. No agents. Order direct from

EARND'S DRUG STORE, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

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Persons contemplating investment in the Alaska - Klondike - Kootenai Exploration Companies should investigate the plans and projects of

THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES DEVELOPING COMPANY.

Its stock affords the safest and most profitable investment of all. The time to invest is at the bottom, don't wait for an advance.

No other company is so well equipped to take advantage of the virgin opportunities of the GREAT GOLDEN NORTH.

Shares $25 per 100. Capital $1,250,000—over $600,000 still in the treasury.

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Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO THEIR OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS.

Modernly Equipped Shops.

Annual Capacity 300 Locomotives.

Terms Made Satisfactory.

Correspondence Solicited.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION. CHICAgo, Ill., Sept. 7, 1897. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Oct. 6, 1897 and then opened, for construction at Fort Brady, Michigan, of two double sets officers quarters and one double set of non-commissioned officers quarters. Bids will be considered separately for construction proper, plumbing, heating, and gas piping. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and at the offices of the constructing Quartermaster at Detroit and the Quartermaster at Fort Brady. J. G. C. LEE, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. army.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION, CHICAgo, Ill., August 9, 1897. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Sept. 9, 1897, and then opened, for construction of 8 double sets Officers' Quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office and at the offices of the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., and of the Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. J. G. C. LEE, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

RACE A CLOSE ONE.

Teams in the Homestretch for the League Pennant.

NEW YORK HAS A CHANCE

Orioles, However, Have the Best Outlook of the Lot.

CHICAGO'S AVERAGE IS POOR

Anson's Players Rank Low in Batting and Fielding.

YESTERDAY'S DIAMOND CONTEST.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore ...	77	33	.700	Chicago	51	63	.447
Boston	79	35	.693	Brooklyn ...	50	64	.439
New York ..	73	39	.652	Phil'd'lphia .	50	64	.439
Cincinnati ..	64	46	.582	Pittsburg ...	48	62	.436
Cleveland ...	57	56	.504	Louisville ...	49	66	.426
Wash'gton ..	49	60	.450	St. Louis	27	86	.239

Season closes Oct. 3.

Yesterday's Games.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 1. New York, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Washington, 7; Louisville, 1.

Games Today.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Louisville at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburg at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

HOPE FOR FIRST DIVISION.

Only Thing Left for Anson's Colts to Struggle For in the Series.

On the theory that Friday would be a better day for a game than the afternoon following a holiday the Chicagos and Philadelphias remained idle yesterday and will play out their series today, tomorrow, and Friday. On Saturday they go to Baltimore for the final Eastern games of 1897. Next week the Colts will have all kinds of time to themselves, not having a game scheduled between Tuesday and Saturday. On the latter date (Sept. 18) they appear on the home grounds with Louisville as the opposing club.

About all that Anson has to compete for from now on is a place in the first division—a result that he is hardly likely to accomplish, since most of the games are to be played on grounds away from home, while no less than five clubs are close to Chicago on the pennant ladder. In fact, there is a chance for the team to finish in eleventh place, as it is but a little ahead of the Louisvilles, who are now next to last.

If Anson should be able to lower Baltimore's colors in the closing series and thereby enable either Boston or New York to win the pennant it would be about the most popular thing he could accomplish to compensate for an unsuccessful season.

Baltimore, Boston, and New York are having the best race for first places in the league that has been seen for many seasons. New York's four victories in two days have put the Giants in the hunt for first place, and from now out the race among these three clubs will be exciting, with the chances, as usual, favoring the present three-time champions.

—

Baltimore has to face Louisville, Chicago, and Philadelphia in its next three series, and it looks as if these games would result in the leaders obtaining a sure lead. With that they will face the New Yorks on the polo grounds, and then have the Bostons at Baltimore, after which Washington will drop in to wind up the season. That series between Baltimore and Boston, the next to the last of the year, has great possibilities in the way of excitement. If it were scheduled for Boston instead of Baltimore, and should it begin with the two clubs as close as they are now, all records for baseball attendance doubtless would be broken. But Baltimore is not a good baseball town, and, moreover, has had a satiety of pennant success, which always dampens enthusiasm over the game.

Boston's foes from now on are St. Louis, Philadelphia (at Boston), New York (at Boston), Brooklyn (at Boston), Baltimore (at Baltimore), and Brooklyn (at Brooklyn).

The New Yorks have made a remarkable record since their Western trip and since Freedman sailed away. On their home grounds they have played thirty-one games, of which they have won twenty-four, lost five, and tied two. They have won two from Boston, three from Brooklyn, three from Philadelphia, two from Louisville, four from Cleveland, three from Chicago, four from Cincinnati, and three from St. Louis. They have lost two to Boston and one each to Louisville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Of their twenty remaining games four are with Pittsburg, three with Brooklyn, three with Boston, three with Baltimore, and three with Philadelphia. All but two with Brooklyn and three with Boston will be played in New York. The Giants are now about five games behind the two leaders, and, accordingly, must be recognized as having a big chance for the Temple cup money and quite a show for the pennant.

But the Baltimores' chances, as indicated above, are much the rosiest, not merely because they now are in the lead, but because they have easier games ahead.

But it's a rattling good finish.

—

While averages in baseball are always more or less misleading the comparatively poor standing of Chicago players, contrasted with that of the players of other league teams, taken along with the standing of the team in the race, cannot fail to make the impression that the team, individually, is not as good as several of its rivals.

Following are the batting averages of the twenty-five leading batsmen in the National league:

	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	Pct.
Delehanty, Phila....	458	97	184	33	16	5	.402
F. Clarke, Louis....	442	106	177	20	11	4	.400
Keeler, Baltimore...	456	113	178	21	16	0	.390
Lally, St. Louis....	291	49	111	13	5	1	.382
Kelley, Baltimore...	388	92	144	26	7	4	.371
Lajoie, Phila.......	446	95	163	29	20	8	.365
Stenzel, Balt.......	421	90	151	38	4	4	.359
Lange, Chicago......	390	102	137	17	11	4	.351
McGuire, Wash.......	261	45	91	11	7	4	.348
Stahl, Boston.......	363	89	126	20	12	3	.347
Wagner, Louis.......	151	28	52	15	1	1	.344
Jennings, Balt......	351	104	120	13	8	2	.342
Sockalexis, Cleve...	269	42	92	8	8	2	.342
Wallace, Cleve......	404	74	138	30	10	4	.341
Burkett, Cleve......	410	100	140	20	6	1	.341
Duffy, Boston.......	460	103	157	21	9	9	.341
Hamilton, Boston....	405	118	138	16	5	3	.341
Stivetts, Boston....	180	34	61	9	7	0	.339
Tucker, Wash........	262	40	88	13	3	2	.339
Orth, Phila.........	134	22	45	6	4	1	.336
Davis, New York.....	428	92	143	29	9	5	.335
Robinson, Balt......	108	14	36	4	0	0	.334
Cooley, Phila.......	471	104	157	10	12	4	.333
German, Wash........	45	7	15	2	0	0	.333
Rothfuss, Pitts.....	60	8	20	3	1	0	.333

Thornton ranks fortieth with a percentage of .315; Everitt, .306, is forty-eighth; Decker, .298, sixtieth; Dahlen, .296, sixty-fourth; Callahan, .294, sixty-sixth; Connor, .294, sixty-eighth; Friend, .289, seventy-fifth; McCormick, .271, is ninety-eighth; Ryan, one hundredth; Anson, one hundred and thirteenth; and Griffith, one hundred and fourteenth. Kittridge, Briggs, and Denzer all have averages below .200.

In fielding Anson ranks ninth at first base, ahead of La Chance, Tucker, and others. Connor ranks fourth to McPhee, Lowe, and Hallman among second basemen. Everitt ranks last among all the men who have played third base. Dahlen ranks behind Jennings, Ely, Corcoran, Allen, and Shoch among the shortstops, McCormick being seventeenth, next to last. Kittridge is fifth among a big lot of catchers. One of the most surprising things shown among the figures is Decker ranking second among all the outfielders, Jones of Brooklyn only leading him. Ryan is sixth and Lange twentieth.

Chicago ranks below all the other clubs in fielding and is eighth in batting.

CRIPPLED AND DISORGANIZED.

Colts Arrive at Philadelphia in a Demoralized Condition—Hernan Not with Them.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Captain Anson, with his crippled, spavined team, came down upon Philadelphia tonight late. The remnant of the club is battling without hope—playing out the schedule, not to win. Only Anson, the old warhorse, is trying to win—the rest don't care.

The status of the case is just this: The club came East in good shape, played fast, clever ball, then after the bruising battles and robberies of the early trip Anson broke up the winning combination, put Callahan at second, sent Decker to left, demoralized the team, and crushing defeat has followed. Twelve defeats and four victories is the record since Callahan went to second. There is practically ninety feet of unoccupied territory between first and second, for Anson is fielding badly. Luck, too, has been against the team, and the chances are they will fall harder than ever before they reach home.

Anson himself has grown dissatisfied and in his restlessness he will play Everitt in Decker's place.

Tommy Hernan, the New Bedford boy, will not be called down to Chicago this season. Anson rescinded his order and told Hernan not to come.

Tomorrow the Colts will begin the pathetic struggle with the equally disorganized Quakers. The result of the series will probably decide the fight for the tag end of the first division. Donahue is not with the team. His cuts were so bad that he was forced to remain at his home in Taunton, Mass.

The Colts spent the day in New York, and saw the Giants twice win from the Spiders. The return of President Freedman from Europe was marked by a little fluster of excitement. The people of the Polo Grounds willingly admitted the Colts, but by Freedman's express order Jake Beckley, with several other Cincinnati players, was refused admission to the grounds.

Giants Take Two More.

New York, Sept. 7.—Tebeau and the Indians came from Philadelphia to New York today to play off two postponed games. They were played as a double header, and the Giants took both. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	2	Burkett, lf..	0	2	0	0	1
McCr'ry, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Childs, 2b...	0	0	7	1	1
Tiernan, lf..	0	0	0	0	0	Wallace, 3b..	0	0	1	2	0
Davis, ss....	1	1	7	4	0	O'Connor, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b..	1	1	2	2	0	McKean, ss..	1	2	1	3	0
Clark, 1b....	1	1	7	0	0	Picker'g, cf..	0	1	3	0	0
Warner, c....	1	2	7	0	0	Tebeau, 1b..	0	2	5	3	0
Joyce, 3b....	1	0	2	0	0	Zimmer, c....	0	0	1	0	0
Seymour, p..	0	0	0	1	1	McAlister, p	0	0	3	0	0
						Cuppy, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..	6	7	27	9	3	Totals...	1	8	24	7	2

New York ..... 0 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 *—6
Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New York, 5. Two-base hits—Warner, McKean. Three-base hit—Burkett. Home runs—Joyce, Davis, Van Haltren. Double plays—Joyce-Gleason-Clark; Davis-Clark. Struck out—By Seymour, 6; by McAlister, 1. Time—1:50. Umpires—O'Day and Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Burkett, lf..	0	1	2	0	0
McCr'ry, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Childs, 2b...	0	3	3	3	0
Tiernan, lf..	1	1	0	0	0	Wallace, 3b..	0	0	2	1	0
Davis, ss....	1	2	2	3	0	O'Connor, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b..	0	1	0	0	0	McKean, ss..	0	1	1	1	0
Clarke, 1b...	0	0	9	1	0	Picker'g, cf..	0	2	0	0	0
Warner, c....	0	0	8	2	0	Tebeau, 1b..	0	1	7	0	0
Joyce, 3b....	1	0	1	4	0	Zimmer, c....	0	0	1	0	0
Rusie, p.....	0	1	0	0	0	McAlister, p	1	2	0	2	0
Totals..	4	7	21	10	0	Totals...	1	10	18	8	0

New York ..... 2 0 0 0 1 1 *—4
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Home run—Davis. Stolen bases—McAlister, Joyce, Pickering. Double plays—Childs-McKean-Tebeau; Clark-Joyce-Davis. Struck out—By Rusie, 7. Time—1:22. Umpires—O'Day and Carpenter. Attendance—6,600.

Washington, 7; Louisville, 1.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—By winning today's game Washington went up a notch. Three of the Senators' runs were due to Dolan's error in the second inning, and in the eighth four successive hits for a total of nine bases scored the other four runs. McJames pitched unusually well, striking out nine men, in one instance retiring the side on strikes after Wilson's three-base hit, not allowing Wilson to score. Umpire Emslie was struck below the knee by a pitched ball, and will be out of the game for several days. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Wash'ton.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Selbach, lf..	0	1	1	0	0	Clarke, lf....	0	3	3	0	0
Brown, cf....	1	2	1	0	0	Dolen, ss.....	0	0	2	3	1
Demont, 2b..	1	2	2	1	0	Wagner, cf...	0	0	2	0	0
Farrell, c....	2	1	10	2	0	Nance, rf.....	1	1	3	0	0
Gettman, rf..	1	1	3	0	0	Werden, 1b..	0	0	7	0	0
Tucker, 1b...	1	1	5	0	0	Wilson, c.....	0	2	6	1	0
Reilly, 3b....	0	1	0	2	0	Smith, 2b....	0	0	1	2	0
Wrigley, ss..	1	1	2	4	0	Cl'gman, 3b..	0	1	2	1	0
M'James, p..	0	0	1	2	0	Magee, p.....	0	0	0	3	0
Totals...	7	10	27	9	0	Totals...	1	7	24	8	1

Washington ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 4 *—7
Louisville ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Nance, Clarke. Three-base hits—Wilson, Farrell. Home run—Gettman. Stolen bases—Clarke, Brown. Double play—Demont-Wrigley-Tucker. First base on balls—By McJames, 2; by Magee, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 1. Struck out—By Magee, 3; by McJames, 9. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Louisville, 5. Sacrifice hit—Werden. Time—1:50. Umpires—Emslie and Heydlot.

Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 4.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Brooklyn-Pittsburg game postponed at Pittsburg on July 21 was played off at Eastern Park this afternoon, and was won by the Pittsburgs. Hastings pitched a fine game, while Payne was hit hard, and especially in the third and fifth innings. The last inning was played in the dark, but much to the surprise of everybody not one of the eighteen players kicked. Griffin and Anderson are on the sick list. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Jones, rf....	1	1	5	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
A. S'ith, cf..	2	2	2	0	0	Padden, 2b...	1	0	3	4	0
Shindle, 3b..	0	2	1	0	2	E. Smith, lf..	0	1	1	0	0
Dunn, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0	Davis, 3b....	3	2	1	2	1
La Ch'e, 1b..	0	1	8	1	0	Roth's, 1b...	1	2	8	2	0
Shoch, 2b....	0	1	1	6	0	Ely, ss.......	0	0	3	4	2
Grim, c.......	0	0	3	2	1	Brodie, cf...	0	2	2	0	0
Payne, p.....	0	0	2	7	1	Merritt, c....	0	0	5	0	0
G. S'ith, ss..	1	0	4	2	2	Hast'gs, p...	0	1	1	0	0
Totals...	4	6	27	18	6	Totals...	7	10	27	12	3

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
Pittsburg ..... 0 1 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—By Payne, 2; by Hastings, 4. Two-base hit—Brodie. Double play—Shoch-La Chance. Time—2:05. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance—1,058.

Millers Drop Two at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Luck was all against Minneapolis today in the crossing games here. Indianapolis took both. Scores:

Ind'apolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Min'npolis.	R	B	P	A	E
H'gr'v'r, rf..	1	3	2	0	0	Eustace, rf..	0	0	4	0	0
Gray, 3b.....	0	0	2	1	1	Miller, c.....	2	2	2	1	0
McF'l'd, cf..	1	1	5	0	1	Letcher, cf...	1	2	3	0	0
McC'thy, lf..	1	2	2	0	1	Parrott, lf....	1	2	1	0	0
Motz, 1b.....	1	2	7	1	1	Roat, 2b......	1	0	3	3	1
Kahoe, c,ss..	0	2	4	0	0	Kuehne, ss...	0	1	2	2	0
Stewart, 2b..	1	0	2	6	2	Ganzel, 1b...	0	2	9	1	0
Kellum, p....	2	0	0	2	0	Tiabald, 3b..	0	0	0	2	0
Wood, c......	1	1	7	2	0	Herman, p...	0	0	1	2	0
Flynn, ss....	0	0	1	0	0						
Totals...	8	10	27	15	6	Totals....	5	9	27	11	1

Indianapolis ..... 0 4 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—8
Minneapolis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5

Earned run—Indianapolis. Two-base hits—McFarland, Kahoe, Kuehne, Parrott. Three-base hit—Letcher. Home runs—Hogriever, McCarthy. Stolen bases—Hogriever, McFarland, Motz, Roat, Ganzel, Kuehne. Bases on balls—Off Kellum, 2; off Herman, 5. Passed balls—Wood, Miller.

SECOND GAME.

Indian'plis.	R	B	P	A	E	Mineap'lis.	R	B	P	A	E
H'griev'r, rf	3	1	1	0	1	Eustace, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Gray, 3b.....	2	3	0	0	0	Miller, c.....	1	2	1	1	1
MF'rl'nd, cf	1	1	1	1	0	Letcher, cf..	2	1	3	0	0
M'Carthy, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Parrott, lf...	1	1	4	0	0
Motz, 1b.....	2	3	10	0	0	Roat, 2b......	0	0	2	2	1
Wood, c......	2	3	4	0	1	Kuehne, ss...	0	0	2	2	0
Stewart, 2b..	1	0	2	5	2	Ganzel, 1b...	1	1	7	0	0
Kahoe, ss....	1	2	2	2	2	Tiabald, 3b..	0	3	0	2	0
Foreman, p..	0	0	0	1	0	Hutch'sn, p	1	1	0	3	0
Totals..	14	14	21	9	6	Totals...	8	11	21	11	4

Indianapolis ..... 4 3 2 2 0 3 0—14
Minneapolis ..... 3 2 0 0 1 2 0—8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 1. Two-base hits—Wood, Motz, Miller. Three-base hits—McFarland, Wood, Kuehne, Hutchison. Home run—Parrott. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Stewart. Stolen bases—Gray, McCarthy [2], Stewart, Hogriever, Parrott, Ganzel. Struck out—By Foreman, 2; by Hutchison, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hutchison, 5; off Foreman, 1. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Passed ball—Wood. Time—1:35. Umpire—Manassau.

Detroit, 10; Milwaukee, 4.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Detroit won the final game of the season with Milwaukee, biffing Terry's curves in all directions. Dowling, who relieved him in the seventh, was as wild as a hawk. Detroit has cast adrift Pitcher Arthur Clarkson. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Beard, 2b....	1	1	3	2	0	Nicol, cf.....	1	0	1	0	0
Dungan, lf...	2	3	4	0	0	Weaver, lf...	1	1	2	0	0
Dillard, 1b...	1	3	8	0	0	Daly, 2b......	0	3	4	5	0
Burnett, ss..	1	2	1	2	0	Stafford, 1b..	1	0	10	2	1
Nicholl, cf...	2	1	2	0	0	Blake, rf.....	1	1	1	0	0
Steinf't, 3b..	0	2	3	1	0	Lewee, ss....	0	1	2	2	1
Davis, rf.....	1	1	2	0	0	Speer, c......	0	1	3	2	0
Trost, c......	1	0	2	0	0	Dowling, p...	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, p...	1	0	2	0	0	Myers, 3b....	0	0	1	1	2
						Terry, p......	0	0	0	1	0
						Mack, c.......	0	0	2	0	0
Totals..	10	13	27	7	3	Totals...	4	7	27	14	4

Detroit ..... 1 2 1 2 0 4 0 0 *—10
Milwaukee ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—4

Earned runs—Detroit, 5. Two-base hit—Daly. Bases on balls—By Thomas, 5; by Terry, 4; by Dowling, 5. Struck out—By Thomas, 3; by Terry, 3; by Dowling, 1. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Steinfeldt, Davis. Stolen bases—Daly, 2. Double play—Lewee-Daly-Stafford. Hit by pitcher—Thomas, 1. Wild pitches—Terry, 2. Umpire—Haskell. Time—2:20. Attendance—500.

Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 4.

Columbus, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Saints made their last appearance of the season today, and "Peaceful Valley" Denzer was hammered lively in the seventh inning. The visitors were clearly outplayed at all points. Score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss....	0	0	3	3	0	M'Bride, cf...	1	1	2	0	0
Mertes, lf...	2	0	2	0	0	Phyle, lf.....	1	0	2	0	0
Genins, cf...	1	2	4	0	0	Nice, 3b......	0	1	1	1	0
Frank, rf....	1	1	1	0	0	George, rf....	0	1	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b..	1	3	11	1	0	Gillen, ss....	0	1	2	3	0
Crooks, 2b..	0	2	2	3	0	Mullane, 1b..	0	1	8	0	0
McGarr, 3b..	0	2	1	3	0	Isabel, 2b....	0	2	3	3	0
Buckley, c...	1	2	2	1	0	Spies, c......	1	0	5	1	1
Rettger, p...	1	1	2	0	0	Denzer, p....	0	0	2	3	0
Totals...	7	13	27	17	0	Totals...	4	12	27	12	4

Columbus ..... 1 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 *—7
St. Paul ..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Columbus, 2; St. Paul, 1. Two-base hits—Rettger, Genins. Bases on balls—By Rettger, 3; by Denzer, 2. Struck out—By Rettger, 2; by Denzer, 1. Double plays—Nice-Isabel-Mullane, Isabel-Gillen-Mullane. Passed ball—Spies. Umpire—D. Strouthers. Time of game—2:00.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cedar Rap's.	74	36	.672	Quincy	52	59	.468
St. Joseph...	70	38	.648	Peoria	49	60	.449
Des Moines.	56	53	.513	Dubuque ...	47	63	.427
Rockford	57	54	.513	Burlington .	34	76	.309

Season closes Sept. 22.

AT BURLINGTON.

Quincy forfeited the game today to Burlington, 9 to 0. Quincy refusing to play on account of a decision in first half of eighth.

AT ROCKFORD.

Rockford ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 9—13
Dubuque ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

Batteries—Dillon-Huff, Streit-Dixon; Cantillon, Sullivan. Hits—Rockford, 13; Dubuque, 9. Errors—Three each.

AT PEORIA.

Peoria ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0—7
Cedar Rapids ..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 3 1—8

Batteries—Roach, Burris, and Quinn; Mahaffey and Fuller. Hits—Peoria, 9; Cedar Rapids, 8. Errors—Four each.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph ..... 0 0 1 5 0 4 3 4 0—17
Des Moines ..... 0 4 1 0 0 2 1 0 0—8

Base hits—St. Joseph, 20; Des Moines, 9. Errors—St. Joseph, 4; Des Moines, 4. Batteries—Drummy and Honsen; Andrews and Lohman. Umpire—Ward.

Eastern League.

At Toronto—Toronto, 13; Springfield, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 11; Scranton, 0.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Providence, 0 (forfeit).

Interstate League.

At New Castle—New Castle, 2; Youngstown, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Dayton, 1.
At Mansfield—Mansfield, 3; Wheeling, 2.
At Toledo—Toledo, 2; Fort Wayne, 1.

St. Louis, 6; Newport, 6.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 7.—St. Louis and Newport played a lively exhibition game here this afternoon. Score:

Newport ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 1—6
St. Louis ..... 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 1—6

Batteries—Fox and New, Coleman and Douglass.

Baseball Briefs.

Vanderbeck of Detroit seems to have made quite a find in Dillard, his new second baseman, from the South. Dillard is pounding the ball with great regularity.

Mrs. Anson, tall, stately, blonde, and attractive, occupied a seat in the center of the stand with her friend, Mrs. Jacobs of California.—Boston Globe.

Arthur Clarkson has been dropped by another Western league club. Old Red Eye is the enemy who is hounding this player, a brother of Chicago's greatest pitcher, John Clarkson.

The feature, by all odds, of Boston's recent work, has been the playing of Allen. The bank clerk was not good enough for the Western league, having been released by Detroit, but he jumps in and becomes the star of the possible champions.

Jimmy Manning, President of the Kansas City Blues, was in the city yesterday. "This has been my worst season in baseball," said he. "Next year I shall have to get back on second base and take personal charge of the team, I guess. I thought I had retired, but it seems I am forced back into the game. I have a good corps of pitchers, and if they are not drafted away from me I think I can set an entirely different pace next season."

Wefers Will Not Race Here.

New York, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A strong effort is being made to induce Wefers to compete at the Central District A. A. U. championships to be held in Chicago the fourth Saturday of the present month. J. H. Maybury, the Western sprinter, is particularly anxious to meet Wefers at 115 yards. The great sprinter declines to race this year in the West. Wefers may consent to attend both of the Western championships, which will be held within one week of each other at Chicago and St. Louis respectively, and give exhibition runs.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—The grain rate was strong at 1¾ cents on corn to Buffalo. But little business was done. Charters: To Buffalo—Venice, corn. To Kingston—Omaha, corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Clyde, Chicago; S. C. Hall, Marquette; Pawnee, Orton, Edwards, Green Bay, 25 cents; Neosho, Milwaukee, Armour, Erie, to Milwaukee, 20 cents.

DULUTH, Minn.—Receipts of wheat at this port are so slow that it will be ten days before there is enough to make a freight market. What stuff is coming in now goes to fill the contracts made at 2 and 2¼ cents early in the season. The nominal rate is now 2¼ cents, but there are few charters, except small lots to the line boats. The Northern Steamship company has chartered the Centurion and Nicholas for a single trip each. The rate is said to have been 75 cents net.

CLEVELAND, O.—Offerings of ore tonnage were quite liberal today, and shippers filled up pretty well at 70 cents from the head of Lake Superior and 55 from Escanaba. About thirty boats were placed at the different ports. The feeling is not as strong as it was a few days ago, but rates will hold steady. A few coal cargoes are offered. Chartered: Ore—Ed Smith, Marvin, Fillmore, Fryer, Flint, Business, America, Queen of West, May Richards, Escanaba, to Ohio, 55 cents; Passadena, Black Rock, Duluth, to Ohio, 70 cents. Coal—Robert Rhodes, Drake, Cleveland, to Fort William, 20 cents; D. P. Rhodes, Toledo, to Portage, 25 cents.

Vessel Movements.

BAYFIELD, Wis.—Arrived—Constitution.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Wind-bound—Addie.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—D. P. Rhodes, Reynolds.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Bieiman, Duncan, Monteagle.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Garden City and consorts, Ketcham, West.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Hoyt, Neilson, Aurora, Robert Rhodes, Whitworth, Tampa, Oregon, Flower.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Street and consort, Truant, Manitou. Down—Myles, Prince, Katahdin, Pueblo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Fryer, Wright. Cleared—Ericsson, Duluth; Briton, Escanaba; Brazil, John Plankinton, Chicago, coal.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Hurlbut, Clint, Mitchell. Cleared—Ore—Manhattan, Chicago; Rust, Massasoit, Lake Erie ports.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Masaba, Maruba, Manda, Kirby, Maritana, Bangor, Cleveland; Majestic, Chicago; Hartnell, Erie.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Venice. Cleared—McLachlan, Crete, Buffalo; Merrimac, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Escanaba; Butteroni, Kingston.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Manhattan, Chicago; Metacomet, Westcott, Milwaukee; Josephine, Fruitport; Corona, Pringle, Folsom, Mary Mitchell, Manchester, Erie ports.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Two Wallaces, Kalyuga, Fontana. Cleared—Chisholm, Choctaw, Veronica, Cleveland; Frontenac, Chippewa, Ashtabula; Cherokee, Erie; Swain, Fairport; Watson, Toledo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Aurania, James Lockwood, Ranney, Maryland, Leland, L. Drake, Wall. Cleared—Light—Wallula, Desmond, Joliet, Gladstone, Bell, Duluth, Chicago; Devereaux, Marquette.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Wilson, Waldo, Cumberland, Crosthwaite, Gratwick, Hundred Seventeen, Hundred Twenty-seven, Duncan and tow. Cleared—Rees, San Diego, Redwing, Oades, Two Parkers, Hundred One, Hundred Two.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—S. O. 81, Green and consort, Fletcher, Mason, Shenandoah, Athens, Alaska, Vega, Pasadena, Paris, Mohawk, Northwind, Vulcan. Departed—Sevona, Uganda, Buffalo, grain; Sheldon, Ashland, light; Bulgaria, Amazon, Lake Erie, ore; Mahoning, Buffalo, flour; Siemens, Krupp, Lake Erie, ore.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—City Cleveland, Cobb, Dobbie, Street, Alva, Emery Owen, Michigan, Parnell, Nyanza, S. Mitchell, Neosho, John Eddy. Cleared—Coal—Doud, Detroit; Noyes, Muskegon; E. B. Hale, New Orleans, Chicago. Light—Curry, Raleigh, Tokio, Corning, Andaste, Dundee, Nicholas, Alverson, Kent, City Genoa, Neshoto, Marina, Germanic, Michigan, Duluth; George Orr, Sibley, Donaldson, J. M. Hutchinson, Cahoon, Aberdeen, P. Foster, John Moore, Davidson, Phenix, Chicago; Armour, Milwaukee, Belize, Sandusky, Detroit; Rosedale, Toledo. Passed down—Kelton, Webb, Magee.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Palmer, 10:20 last night; Wolf, 11:50; Toltec and consort, 1:10 a. m.; Minneapolis, Pentland and consort, 2:40; Helena, 4:10; Wetmore and consort, 4:30; Sachem, 6; Rochester, 6:30; King and consort, 7:20; Vail, Baltic, 7:30; G. J. Boyce, 7:40; Tuscarora, 9; Tacoma, 10:15; Vance, 11:20; Isabella Boyce, 2:20 p. m.; John Hill, 2:40; White Star and consort, 2:50; Jewett, Viking and consort, 3:30; Shores Jr., 5; Haskell, 6; Lycoming, 8:50. Down—Corsica, 9:30 last night; German, 10:50; Maytham, 12:10 a. m.; Lyon, 5; Elfin-Mere, 5:30; Favorite, Egyptian, 6; Lackawanna, 1:20 p. m.; Chicago, 2:10; Ira Owen, 2:50; Pabst, 3:10; Murphy, 5:10; Conestoga, 6:10. Wind southeast, light, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—McWilliams, 11:45; Quito, noon; Marion, 1 p. m.; Pease, Planet, 4:50; Armour, 5; Watt, Thomas, 5:20; Bradley and consorts, 6; Mariposa, 7:30; Mather and whalebacks, 8:20. Down—Maryland, 9:30 last night; Globe, 12:30 a. m.; Siberia, 2; Cambria, 3; Buffalo, 5:30; New York, 5:40; Iron King, Iron Queen, 6; S. Eddy, 6:50; Victory, Constitution, Lansing, 7; Hope, 7:30; Aztec and consort, Castalia, Pahlow, Delta, 8:40; Seneca, 9:40; Clarion, Gogebic, Biwabik, 10:30; Pawnee and consorts, 10:50; Berlin, noon; Lewiston, 12:10 p. m.; Senator, 1:30; Ketcham and consorts, 3; Ramapo, 3:50; Chili, 4:20; Progress, 4:50; Marquette, 5:10; Iosco, 5:20; Arabian, 5:40; Codorus, 7:20; Bannockburn and consort, 7:50; Stafford and consorts, 8:40.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Moran, 11:10 last night; Commodore, 11:40; Ralph, Harold, 11:50; Wyoming, 3:30 a. m.; Northern Light, New York, barge, 4:50; F. Brown and consorts, 4:50; Grecian, 1:40 p. m.; Briton, 2:10; Manola, Malta, Magna, 3:30; Caledonia, Northwest, 4; Gordon Campbell, 4:10; Toledo, 4:20; Veronica, Amboy, 4:50; McWilliams, 5:40; Samoa, Celtic, 6; Smith No. 1, barges, 8:20; Marion, 8:40. Down—Iosco, noon; Stafford and consorts, 12:30 p. m.; Bannockburn and consort, Harper, Tyrone, 1; Codorus, 2:30; Cort, Russell, 4:30; Kearsarge, Yale, 6; Fairbairn and consort, 6:10; Corsica, 7; Iron Duke, Iron State, Empire State, 7:20; Nebraska, 7:50; Matoa, Marcia, German, 8:20. Wind southeast, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Sparta, Anderson, 8:30 last night; Gilbert, Kaliyuga, Fontana, 9:30; Cormorant, Norris, midnight; Livingstone, 1 a. m.; Centurion, 2; Johnson, Helvetia, Britannic, 3:30; Martin, 5:40; Langell Boys, Comstock, Zenith City, 6:40; Sauber, 7:15; Northern Queen, 8:20; North Star, Normandie, 9:20; Curtiss, Fassett, Reed, 9:40; Louisiana, 10:20; Iroquois, 11; Alberta, 11:40; Stone, Adriatic, 11:50; Jay Gould, 1 p. m.; Spencer, Pennington, Wade, 2:20; Yakima, 7:20; Trevor and whalebacks, 8; George Morley, Moravia, Mecosta, Ashland, 9:30. Down—Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 10 last night; Boyce, 3:20 a. m.; Sacramento, Abyssinia, Granada, 5; Coralia, 5:30; Vanderbilt, 6; Chisholm, 6:30; Marshall, Tilden, Kingfisher, 7:20; E. A. Shores, 8; Williams, Hawgood, 8:20; Colonial, noon; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 12:40 p. m.; John Ketchum, 2:40; Rockefeller and whaleback, 3; Specular, Magnetic, Northern Wave, 4; Niagara, 5; Sitka, Yukon, Farwell, Rutter, 5:20; Colgate and whalebacks, 7.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—R. C. Wente, Manistee; L. A. Simpson, G. L. Wrenn, Ludington; M. A. McGregor, Ogarita, Duluth; Four Brothers, Little Bay De Noque; B. B. Buckout, East Saginaw. Salt—E. S. Tice, Manistee. Coal—Tioga, H. A. Tuttle, Buffalo. Merchandise—Owego, Buffalo; Governor Smith, Ogdensburg. Light—H. G. Hadley, Erie; City of Rome, Twin Sisters, C. A. Eddy, C. W. Elphicke, Buffalo; A. P. Wright, Ashtabula.

Cleared—Grain—Ada Medora, Sarnia; Algeria, K. M. Forbes, L. R. Doty, Rappahannock, A. P. Wright, Twin Sisters, City of Rome, C. A. Eddy, Buffalo; Aragon, Ogdensburg; L. A. Law, J. J. Johnson, Port Huron. Merchandise—Scranton, Boston, Juniata, Saranac, Buffalo. Light—C. Crawford, Cedarville; C. Campbell, Hessel; Roanoke, Duluth; Stafford, Thompson's Pier; L. A. Simpson, Ludington; T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; G. C. Markham, E. S. Tice, Manistee.

PLANS A BIG GAME.

C. A. A. May Meet Champion Team of the East.

TO PLAY THANKSGIVING.

Manager Thompson's Candidates Go Into Training.

OTHER NEWS OF GRIDIRON.

Manager William Hale Thompson proposed a scheme while he was in the East last year which will probably result in something definite in the way of football games this year.

He has received several proposals for games with the athletic clubs of the East, and as it is impossible to meet all of them on the Eastern trip, and it would be difficult to arrange many games in the West with the Eastern teams, it has been suggested that a championship series be played in the East and West simultaneously, and that the winner of the Eastern series meet the Chicago Athletic association Thanksgiving day for the championship of the country. The Knickerbockers, New York Athletics, Elizabeths, Orange, Bostons, and others are all good teams, and the cherry circle wants to meet the best one of them, and it looks now, Manager Thompson says, as if it would do so.

A Thanksgiving day game is not yet arranged, and he is waiting developments of the season before deciding on a date.

The Eastern teams this week are beginning work, and schedules will soon be out showing a series as proposed. Orange and Elizabeth are scheduled to play in New York election day, and have games with other big clubs.

In this way a game having a championship at stake will probably be played in Chicago, which will be one of the biggest attractions of the season.

It is now asserted on good authority that John Richards, Captain of Wisconsin last year, will not be seen in a cardinal uniform this year, but will play with the C. A. A. instead.

Candidates for the Chicago Athletic association team will start in active training today at Washington Park. Captain Phil Draper is expected to be on hand this morning and will have the men out regularly from today on.

The men will be quartered at the clubhouse on the grounds, and will be under the care of an efficient trainer.

The first few weeks will, as usual, be devoted to light work, and also to break in some of the most promising candidates behind the line. The position of full back will be filled by the Captain himself, but the rest of the backs are doubtful quantities.

Manager Thompson says that the outlook for the team will not be especially bright for some time, but he hopes that as the season opens he will have a good team on the field. In all forty or fifty candidates are expected, and different elevens will be made up and the men will be changed from one to the other, according to their showing. The game with the Bankers Oct. 16 was officially canceled by Manager Thompson yesterday.

STAGG WORKS WITH THE BACKS

Divides the Candidates Into Squads and Works Them Up and Down the Field.

Stagg is spending most of his time now in coaching the backs. More than a dozen candidates reported for practice yesterday afternoon. Stagg divided them into three squads and gave his attention to each squad in its turn, running them up and down the field until they were tired.

Captain Herschberger has not been seen on Marshall Field for almost two weeks. The valiant full back, with football, baseball, and track athletics is in training almost the year round, and his non-appearance is at the suggestion of Trainer Max Beutner, who fears that too constant training may do the Captain more harm than good. It is not likely that "Hersch" will train actively before Oct. 1.

Stocks is continuing to show excellent form, and stands a good chance of being one of the lucky eleven. Blackburn, who showed great promise at end at Wisconsin two years ago, has decided to come out regularly, and will do his best to displace Gordon Clarke at quarter. Coulter, who indulged in some desultory practice, is also out in earnest for a place and stands a chance back of the line. Webb is pretty sure of his place at guard.

Stagg has his eye on some men who will enter the university in October. Lyman, the half-mile man from Morgan Park Academy, is thought well of by the coach. Stagg is confident he can make something out of him.

Casey, a 170-pound man from the South Side Academy, will also enter. He has had experience on the academy team. Walker, a 160-pound back, will also enter from Illinois College, but it is not known whether the new rules will allow him to play.

Much anxiety is felt as to whether "Billy" Gardner will be qualified to play or not. The faculty has stepped in and sternly said that "Billy" cannot play unless he works off certain conditions. Gardner is at present in Northern Canada, and nothing can be heard from him.

In regard to Leffingwell, who was sub-end last year, Stagg says he has never even approached him on the question of his playing this year, nor will he do so.

It is understood that Stagg is making arrangements for training quarters for the men. He denies that he has not been able to get quarters on account of the alleged roughness of the men.

CARLISLE INDIANS' SCHEDULE.

Play All Big Eastern Teams Except Harvard—Meet Illinois and Cincinnati in West.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Carlisle Indians have been in quiet but systematic practice for a month. They have done only light work but have trained faithfully. Punting, running with the ball, and tackling were practiced until Sept. 1, when Bull took charge of the team. Preliminary work will be done until the 15th, when McCormick (Yale) will take charge of the backs and bring them into shape. Following is the schedule arranged:

Oct. 2—Dickinson at Carlisle.
Oct. 16—Princeton at Princeton.
Oct. 23—Yale at New York.
Oct. 30—Pennsylvania at Gettysburg.
Nov. 3—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
Nov. 13—Brown at Providence.
Nov. 20—University of Illinois at Chicago.
Nov. 25—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati.

The team will undoubtedly be the best that has ever represented the institution. The most promising candidates are these: For center, Lone Wolf. He has not things all his own way, however, for Red Water who stands about 6 feet 5 inches and weighs over 200 pounds, is fighting hard to be played there. Captain Pierce will choose Wheelock as the other guard. Hawley Pierce will take his old position at left tackle. Printupp, however, will make a hard fight for the guard if he fails to secure center.

Miller, Rodgers, and Smith are the three leaders in the race for ends. Miller made a record for himself by sprinting the length of Princeton's field and scoring a touchdown for the Reds in that hard-fought game.

Hudson will again take his place at the first station back of the line. George Shelafo of baseball fame will probably play substitute quarter. Metoxen will again fill full back. Jamison is trying hard for one of the halves. Cayou, Seneca, and McFarland, all men of experience, are anxious to have that position.

TO TRAIN AT CHANNEL LAKE.

Northwestern Football Candidates Leave Today for Two Weeks' Preliminary Work.

Northwestern University football candidates will leave for Channel Lake, near Antioch, Ill., at 1:30 this afternoon to put in two weeks' training. They will be accompanied by Manager Haller and Coach Van Doozer. The men who will go are Andrews, Slade, Cutter, Seiberts, Bell, Burrows, Knolla, Captain Hunter, and Gloss. Northwestern will fall in line with the policy of the other large Western colleges this year and play but four large games. The first contest will be with Beloit, Oct. 9, and it is for this game that the players will put forth their efforts immediately upon their return. Manager Haller has arranged for a Thanksgiving game with Wisconsin, and will also play Purdue. This will constitute the championship schedule. Dates will, however, be made with many of the smaller institutions, including Lake Forest and Rush Medical College.

Punts from the Gridiron.

Lewis Institute's eleven will start in training the first of next week.

Greer and Riley, the Armour tackles of last year, have gone to Dartmouth.

Hagar and Golden of last year's Northwestern team have gone to Dartmouth to play.

Cochems of the University of Wisconsin is back again in school and will play with the team.

Walter Jones, Armour Institute's snappy quarter back of last year, is the only candidate so far for quarter back at Northwestern this year.

RYAN AND M'COY READY.

BOTH MEN IN CONDITION FOR THE FIGHT TONIGHT.

"The Kid" Will Enter the Ring a 2 to 1 Favorite—Betting on the Contest Indicates That a Knockout Is Expected Early, There Being Few Who Are Willing to Risk Money on the Bout Lasting the Full Twenty Rounds.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Tomorrow evening Syracuse will witness one of the greatest fistic battles ever fought in the East. The welterweight champion, "Tommy" Ryan, and "Kid" McCoy, one of the aspirants for the heavyweight championship of the world, will do battle for twenty rounds for a purse of $5,000, hung up by the Empire Athletic club. The winner will take all the money.

Both men did the last of their road training yesterday. The feeling between them is bitter.

Tonight Ryan is so confident of winning that he figures the contest will last about ten rounds, and when he leaves the ring McCoy will suffer in reputation.

The Hoosier says he will whip Ryan in less time than he did when they met at Maspeth on March 2, 1896.

The referee of the contest will be George Siler. The crowd at the fight is expected to number 4,000. "Parson" Davies, Al Smith, Jimmie Wakely, Matt Clure, Sam Austin, Arthur Lumley, "Brooklyn" Jimmy Carroll, Steve O'Donnell, Billy Madden, and a number of other lights will be seen at the ringside.

To THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight Ryan said: "I expect to win the contest between myself and McCoy. I have trained faithfully and am now in good condition. I know that I was not myself when I met the 'Kid' before and I am thoroughly convinced that the outcome of this battle will be an entirely different one. At any rate, I will give every one a good run for his money, and I promise not to disappoint any of my friends. I have been doing no boasting, as has my friend McCoy, but I do not believe that this will prevent my giving as good an account of myself as the 'Kid,' who has been telling his troubles to every one that was willing to hear.

"The selection of Siler for referee suits me exactly. All I want is an even chance and I know now that I will get it at his hands."

The McCoy men are offering odds on "The Kid" freely. He will enter the ring a 2 to 1 favorite.

The Ryan men are adverse to taking all of the good bets that are offered.

If ever a man was sanguine that man is Ryan. He has been doing a great deal of what is technically known as "blocking." He boxes with his head even further inclined forward than before, and his left shoulder is always high in the air, in order to prevent the dreaded knockout.

It is likely that there will be a great deal of in-fighting. Ryan will certainly not try the stand-away game with a man with so much longer reach than himself, while McCoy, according to his own story, is only too anxious to come to close quarters with his enemy.

Betting on the length of the contest indicates that most of the sporting element expects a knockout, few people caring to risk their money on the battle going the limit. The favorite bet is between ten and fifteen rounds, and with McCoy the favorite.

The preliminary to the contest will be a ten-round go between Homer Selby, McCoy's brother, and Patsy Haley of Baltimore.

McCoy will weigh in about 156 and Ryan about 148. "Parson" Davies says of Ryan's chances:

"I have the greatest confidence in the ability of the welterweight champion to win a victory from the great middleweight. Ryan never looked better in his life and never trained more earnestly for a match."

For Prize Fights in Canada.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—An alleged attempt has just been discovered to quietly railroad a bill through the Provincial Legislature of Quebec which, if passed, would open the door to all the prize-fighters of America. The attempt was discovered by a notice appearing in a late issue of the Quebec Official Gazette, and the result is that when the next session opens a strong deputation of Montreal citizens will be sent to oppose the bill. The bill, in which the following names appear, Charles Eugene Charbonneau, broker; Louis Zacharie Chabot, broker; Joseph Arthur Proulx, accountant, all of Montreal; and Daniel Leary, accountant, and Milton C. Gray, attorney, of New York, applies to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec for letters patent incorporating them under the name of the Canadian Athletic club for the purpose of holding athletic and sporting exhibitions—namely: lacrosse, golf, hockey, wrestling, boxing exhibitions, yacht and horse races in the Province of Quebec. The capital stock will be $20,000, in shares of $100 each. The Montreal men mentioned as incorporators are not well known, and it is openly reported on the street that those really interested are well-known sporting men, backed by capital from the United States.

Pugilist Badly Injured.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 7.—Harry Huber is at the Reading Hospital in a badly battered condition as the result of a nine-round go with Jack Becker of Brooklyn at the North End Athletic club's entertainment at Woodvale Park last night. Huber was knocked out completely, being carried to his hotel in an unconscious condition. His condition is serious. His shoulder is split open, his nose broken, and his face badly cut.

Pugilist Barnett Dead.

New York, Sept. 7.—"Jerry" Barnett died in this city today. He was attacked with pneumonia two weeks ago. He was at one time the amateur lightweight champion of the United States.

Notes of the Boxers.

Regarding Caspar Leon's recent declaration that he would like to meet Jimmy Barry again, the latter yesterday said: "I am willing to fight Leon again, of course, but no club has offered any purse. I will fight him just as soon as any club offers the purse at from 108 to 112 pounds. I will fight any other man at that weight.

Jimmy Barry is training Joe Sturch, the fast North Side bantam, for a fight at Cincinnati Sept. 20 with Dave Richards of Cincinnati for the 105-pound championship of the Northwest. Sturch is down to weight and his friends are confident he will win the bout, which will be fifteen rounds. If so he will be backed against any 105-pound man in America by Jack Haffey, Sturch's old employer.

Joe Choynski, who is training at the Catlin Boat club on the North Side for his contest with Jeffries, which is scheduled to take place in Frisco next month, has volunteered to appear at the athletic entertainment given in aid of the striking miners, which takes place at the Second Regiment Armory next Monday night. Joe's opponent has not been selected, but if possible Henry Peppers, the middleweight, will be secured. Great interest is shown in the Kerwin-Moffat contest, and speculation is rife as to the probable victor, the men are evenly matched and have met in contests twice before, each one having a victory to his credit. Immediately after the Ryan-McCoy contest, in which Bob Armstrong will second Ryan, the latter will return to this city and finish his training for his eight-round contest with Jack Douglass.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
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HE SENDS IT FREE.

Indiana Man Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Men.

Trial Package Sent Free to All Who Write for It

An important medical discovery has come to light that is doing remarkable things in the way of curing the weakness that so many men find creeping upon them at a time when they ought to be elastic and full of vigor.

The young men who are prematurely old and dragged down by a weight of recollections of wasted thoughts and idle dreams can be brought to a condition of buoyancy and freshness that is truly remarkable.

Even the worn-out "rounders" or the older man still able to keep on his feet can be made young in body and spirit if not in years.

Jas. P. Johnston, a citizen of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has found a most remarkable remedy that restores strength where needed and revives the waning ambition with wonderful quickness.

It cures the condition that unfits a man for business or pleasure; that robs him of the sweets of life; takes away his energy and isolates him from the enjoyments and opportunities that constantly present themselves. Continued failure begets despondency, and all his undertakings seem to go wrong.

A request to Mr. Jas. P. Johnston, Box 1112, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you would like a sample of his remedy for men, will be complied with promptly and no charge whatever will be asked by him. He is very much interested in spreading the news of this great remedy, and he sends the trial package in a perfectly plain wrapper.

Readers are requested to write without delay.

It is but natural that a man cured of such distressing ailments should feel enthusiastic about it and unable any longer to keep the joyful news a secret. Thus it happens that day after day letters like the few given below pour in upon Mr. Johnston's desk to thank him for his interest in their well being.

Jas. P. Johnston:—"I hope you have got time to listen while I thank you for your goodness to me. I used your sample. It woke me up. I got some more, and as true as the day I got back my strength of body and vigor of manhood. Nothing else ever came my way that did me so much good." Yours forever,
HENRY J. HUDSON.

Mr. Johnston:—"That was a remarkable sample of medicine you sent me. It went right to the spot. I could feel it. I was all withered up and dried out, but now I am just as lively as a boy and as hopeful of the future as man ever could be." Truly,
WM. G. MANNING.

Mr. Jas. P. Johnston:—"Don't let me lose track of you. The sample you sent me fixed me up in short order, and I want everything needed for a complete cure. I have suffered for 12 years and I enclose amount to cover cost of a full treatment." Yours truly,
GEO. B. CURTIS.

As a rule a sample of medicine is designed to show its form and general merit, but those sent by Mr. Johnston have brought joy to hundreds of men by reason of the quick action of the sample of remedy. It is well worth sending for.

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THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

MURPHY'S BAD RIDE.

Lets Bell Punch Beat Fred Broens at Harlem.

FAILS TO USE HIS WHIP.

Despite a Big Lead He Is Caught at the Wire.

SULLROSS LANDS A PURSE.

Old Horse Comes Out and Beats Travis and Trilby Handily.

RESULTS ON OTHER RACETRACKS.

If T. Murphy did not pull Fred Broens in the fourth race at Harlem yesterday direct evidence seems to count for little. The colt had been backed by its owner, J. W. Schorr, and his price had been lowered from 2 to 1 to 3 to 2. At the head of the homestretch he was lengths ahead of Bell Punch, and was galloping, while the other was driving. Behind Bell Punch everything was beaten. As Fred Broens came through the straight Murphy had a tight hold of his head, which was high in air. Meantime Warren on Bell Punch was working hard, and as the colt is a game fellow he gained gradually. To this Murphy paid no attention, and even when Warren was alongside he let out never a link. When Bell Punch had raced to Fred Broens' head Murphy made a show of whipping. "It was a pretty finish" said one and all, and Bell Punch was first past the post.

Men who had bet on the winner because of his previous victory were astonished, and no one thought that the better horse had won. Colonel Clark called Murphy to the stand, and the jockey explained that Fred Broens would not stand to be hit with the whip, and that young Mr. Schorr told him only to show the flail to the colt, not touch him with it. The horses were placed as they finished, The Professor being third. After the races were over Colonel Clark said that he had informed Murphy that no more such rides would be tolerated, and that hereafter the whip must be used. The presiding judge seemed to regret that he was ignorant of the fact that T. Murphy was formerly in the employ of Tom H. Ryan, the owner of Bell Punch. The latter colt was strongly backed at 4 to 1, and closed at 3½ to 1. It is a well known fact that Tom Ryan has behind him a man of wealth, who plays the poolrooms heavily. All the facts go to show the possibility of a "killing" on Bell Punch, and Murphy's ride on Fred Broens was what landed the money.

Effie Cline, favorite at 2½ to 1 for the first race, spread-eagled the field, winning pulled up by several lengths. The start was straggling. Whistle Wing, backed from 10 down to 4½ to 1, threw W. Dean at the post, but he remounted, got off well, and ran second for three-eighths. The finish for place was close, Miss Hoy securing the position from Chinkapin, who just beat Rosa Hurns.

Ragner's Unexpected Victory.

Ragner, against whom Peter Riley laid 20 to 1 for a $20 note as the horses ran up the backstretch, won the second race in a drive with Ovation, Ashland landing the third money. The latter, attended by Overella, the 8 to 5 favorite, was in front around the first turn and retained the command to the last three-sixteenth post, where Ragner, always third, went to the front. Overella died at the five-eighths. Ovation was bobbing in fourth position all the way, but when Tommy Burns "let her down" she failed to respond.

Protus, selling at 2½ to 1 as against the 2 to 1 offered about Floridas, won the third race, with Morrison on his back. Floridas made the running with Ivory close up, until he was nearly knocked down on the far turn. Into the homestretch Swordsman was racing Floridas, but Protus, lying third, galloped over the pair at the betting ring and Foncliff, pocketed all the way, came fast and got the place. Swordsman finished third.

Trilby, opening at 6 to 5 for the fifth race, sailed up to 2 to 1. She was in front with Travis, the only horse near her, up the backstretch and the pair came into the homestretch several lengths ahead of the others, led by Sull Ross, who, getting off mixed up, was lost at one time. Travis, driving, got to Trilby in the last 150 yards, and Warren's work on Trilby can be put alongside of Murphy's on Fred Broens, for if the favorite quit it was with her mouth open. Sull Ross hung the pair in front in the last few strides and like his former self shoved his head in front at the last jump, Travis got the place, Trilby third money. The winner was backed from 10 down to 6 to 1.

Crocket, a 2-year-old by Linden, out of Crotchet, was made a 9 to 5 favorite for the last race. Getting off badly at a straggling start she was taken good care of by T. Burns and ran the short road, but could never quite get to Adowa, a 12 to 1 shot, which won by a head. Mamie Callan finished third. Judge Quigley ran farthest at breakaways, but was second to the homestretch, to which Knowles led. Miss Young was first away from the post. Paul Griggs started but, it is said that recent sickness had spoiled this colt.

Harlem Summaries Sept. 7.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 9-16 mile, purse $400, 2-year-old fillies, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	Str.	Fn.
5—2	Effie Cline, 95 [Donaldson]	4^{nk}	1^{5}	1^{5}	1^{5}
5—1	Miss Hoy, 99 [Clay]	7^{h}	6^{1}	5^{1}	2^{nk}
15—1	Chinkapin, 99 [A. Barret]	3^{nk}	5^{1}	3^{nk}	3^{h}

Time, 55¼. Rosa Hurns, 97 pounds; Hindoo Queen, 99; Bambino, 101; Nannie Davis, 103; Tot, 97; Jennie Cotta, 97; Whistle Wing, 104; Callie Smart, 95; Lela's Last, 105; and Morena II., 95, also ran. Winner ch. f., by Ban Chief—Effie C. Start fair. Won eased up. Whistle Wing showed quite a turn of speed.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
30—1	Ragner, 105 [Donaldson]	6^{h}	3^{nk}	2^{4}	$1^{½}$	1^{1}
6—1	Ovation, 105 [T. Burns]	3^{nk}	4^{nk}	3^{nk}	2^{nk}	2^{10}
12—1	Ashland, 108 [C. Sloan]	10^{h}	1^{nk}	1^{nk}	3^{1}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:43. Minnie Miller, 105 pounds; Terranet, 105; Ben Hur, 105; Find Out, 108; La Crescent, 108; Little Tom, 105; Overella, 105; Vigars, 108; and Sixty, 105, also ran. Winner b. m., 8, by Volturno—Lucy Lisle. Start perfect. First three were driving hard. Overella, the favorite, collapsed after going about three-quarters.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—1	Protus, 102 [Morrison]	8^{h}	$3^{1½}$	$3^{1½}$	$1^{½}$	$1^{1½}$
4—1	Foncliff, 110 [Caywood]	9^{4}	9^{4}	$5^{1½}$	4^{nk}	2^{1}
20—1	Swords'n, 102 [A. Bar't]	10	$2^{½}$	1^{h}	2^{h}	$3^{1½}$

Time, 1:28¼. Why, 102 pounds; Vitrola, 104; Floridas, 102; Little Music, 102; Golden Rod, 107; Ivory, 107; and Mrs. Murray, 102, also ran. Winner ch. c., by Azra—Princess Annie. Start good. Won cleverly. Foncliff was sharply shut off at the first turn. Why met with interference. Floridas, the favorite, seemed to be galloping in front, when she collapsed.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $040, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—2	Bell Punch, 106 [War'n]	6^{h}	2^{h}	3^{nk}	2^{1}	1^{h}
7—5	Fred Broens, 108 [T. M'y]	1^{nk}	1^{nk}	1^{4}	$1^{½}$	$2^{1½}$
10—1	The Professor, 105 [C'd]	2^{h}	$5^{½}$	$4^{1½}$	3^{nk}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:14. Pinar del Rio, 103 pounds; Host, 106; Fraondelle, 106; Joe Shelby, 108; Speigel, 106; Spencer, 106; and Nathanson, 106, also ran. Winner br. c., by Badge—Bellegarde. Start good. Won in a long, hard drive. Spencer and Nathanson showed some early speed.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8—1	Sullross, 108 [C. Sloan]	6^{h}	6^{8}	3^{1}	3^{2}	1^{n}
7—1	Travis, 108 [W. Dean]	3^{h}	2^{nk}	2^{10}	2^{4}	2^{n}
9—5	Trilby, 105 [Warren]	1^{nk}	1^{3}	1^{8}	1^{1}	3^{n}

Time, 1:43. Loudon, 105 pounds; Belville, 105; Martha R., 105; Terramie, 105; and Cochina, 108, also ran. Winner ch. h., 10, by Foster—Mattie Long. Start good. First three driving to the limit. Trilby and Travis bumped. Loudon was cut off on the first turn and interfered with again on the back stretch. Cochina showed speed for three-quarters.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10—1	Adowa, 108 [Connolly]	3^{8}	2^{nk}	3^{nk}	$3^{½}$	1^{n}
2—1	Crocket, 88 [T. Burns]	2^{h}	$3^{½}$	2^{3}	2^{n}	2^{4}
30—1	M'e Callan, 108 [Reitz]	6^{h}	4^{1}	4^{1}	4^{nk}	3^{1}

Time, 1:14¼. Judge Quigley, 91 pounds; Knowles, 91; Mordecai, 91; Preston, 114; Miss Young, 114; Free Fun, 88; Paul Griggs, 101; and Lott, 108, also ran. Winner ch. f., 3, by Deceiver—Lizzie Montrose. Start good. Won driving. Miss Young was sharply cut off. Judge Quigley had a rough journey. So did Mordecai. Preston was much used at the post. Paul Griggs is nowhere near himself.

The following table gives the post odds:

	Place.	Show.		Place.	Show.
Effie Cline	1—1	....	Swordsman	....	3—1
Miss Hoy	2—1	1—1	Sull Ross	2—1	1—1
Chinkapin	....	1—1	Travis	2—1	4—5
Ragner	8—1	4—1	Bell Punch	1—1	....
Ovation	2—1	1—1	The Professor	....	2—1
Ashland	....	2—1	Adowa	4—1	2—1
Protus	1—1	....	Crocket	4—5	....
Foncliff	3—2	3—5	Mamie Callan	....	6—1

Today's Entries.

First race, 5 furlongs, purse $400, for 2-year-old maidens—Cutter, 107 pounds; My Lizzie, 101; Ogamar, 101; Tennie, 107; Mr. Easton, 107; Nivoce, 104; Josephine, 104; Bob Garnet, 107; Berwell, 107; Darechota, 101; Lady Marie, 107; Clifton B., 104; Bambino, 104; Flo Honeydew, 107; Gliding By, 107; The Ace, 104; Baliverso, 104.

Second race, 6 furlongs, purse $400, selling—Aureola, 105 pounds; Bob Lee, 105; Gallante, 99; Marie Woodlands, 105; Lottie, 105; Pitfall, 105; Lettie, 105; Go Lightly, 99; Little Ocean, 102; Asaph, 105.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, for 3-year-olds—Dunois, 102 pounds; Moncreith, 92; David Tenny, 92; Donna Rita, 94.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-old colts and geldings—Depending, 95 pounds; Forbush, 102; Benhadad, 98; Billy Mason, 95; Ben Frost, 92; Dr. Sharp, 102; Globe II., 95; Presbyterian, 107; Tom Collins, 102; Waubun, 92.

Fifth race, 1 1-8 miles, purse $400—Laureate, 105 pounds; Bing Binger, 108; Souffle, 105; Indra, 108; Harry McCouch, 105.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, purse $400, selling—Warren Point, 105 pounds; Nikita, 105; Diggs, 105; Elsie Ferguson, 105; Tin Cup, 99; Alice C., 103; Simmons, 109; Floreanna, 105.

TALENT DOES WELL AT OAKLEY.

Three Favorites and One Second Choice Carry Off All of the Money.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The racing today proved to be interesting and three favorites and a second choice won. About the best field in the matter of class was that which went to the post for the race for 2-year-old fillies. Don Quixote, Marcato, and Seaport divided the play on it, and they put up the afternoon's most picturesque finish, all driving hard through the stretch and crossing the line necks apart, Don Quixote hung at the end as if a trifle short. Summaries:

Weather cloudy and sultry. Track fast.

First race, 2-year-old fillies, 5 furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5—2	Eight Bells, 104 [J. Hill]	5	6^{1}	6^{1}	$3^{½}$	$1^{½}$
4—1	Azucena, 101 [J. Mat'ws]	4	$2^{½}$	$2^{½}$	1^{h}	2^{1}
15—1	Fair Day, 96 [Dupee]	1	1^{h}	1^{h}	$2^{½}$	$3^{½}$

Time, 1:02. Ada Russell, 105 pounds; Dayo, 95; Anna Taylor, 100; Udah, 100; Revoke, 95; Sunbonnet, 103; Nankinoo, 101; and Forgotten Me, 100, also ran as named. Post 10 minutes. Start very straggling. Won first four driving.

Second race, 13-16 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—1	Rockwall, 103 [Murray]	10	7^{1}	6^{1}	$4^{½}$	$1^{½}$
2—1	Masterpiece, 104 [J. Hill]	5	3^{1}	3^{1}	3^{2}	$2^{½}$
5—2	Happy Hours, 96 [Dupee]	3	2^{1}	2^{2}	$2^{½}$	3^{2}

Time, 1:22. Loyalty, 97 pounds; Dominica, 102; Harry Thoburn, 99; Peggy, 103; Roosevelt, 100; Clara, 97; Issie O., 102; and Vitascope, 99, also ran as named. Start good. Won first three driving. Harry Thoburn led all the way to the eighth pole, when he gave it up.

Third race, 2-year-old colts and geldings, 11-16 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—5	Marcato, 111 [J. Hill]	4	$4^{½}$	4^{h}	2^{h}	1^{nk}
2—1	Seaport, 111 [Overton]	5	5^{4}	3^{h}	$3^{½}$	2^{nk}
6—5	Don Quixote, 105 [C. R'f]	1	3^{1}	5^{1}	4^{2}	3^{2}

Time, 1:09. Straymond, 108 pounds; High Admiral, 100; and Fencer, 100, finished as named. Post 15 minutes. Start good. Won first three driving. Don Quixote ran as if a trifle short.

Fourth race, same as second:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2—1	Madrilene, 96 [Dupee]	6	5^{4}	2^{h}	2^{1}	1^{1}
6—1	H'y Gaines, 99 [Huston]	2	6^{h}	6^{2}	3^{1}	2^{1}
5—2	Pancita II., 105 [Murray]	3	4^{h}	3^{1}	$4^{½}$	3^{1}

Time, 1:21¼. Forsythe, 101 pounds; The Navy, 105; St. Negerina, 102; and Besera, 105, also ran as named. Start good. Won first four driving. Forsythe led all the way until well in the stretch, when he quit. Harry Gaines came fast the last quarter.

Fift race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—5	Oscuro, 105 [C. Reiff]	3	1^{h}	2^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}
5—2	Kelty B., 108 [J. Hill]	2	4^{1}	3^{h}	$3^{½}$	2^{2}
2—1	Miss Ross, 100 [H. W'ms]	1	3^{1}	1^{h}	2^{1}	3^{2}

Time, 1:46¾. Nannie D., 102 pounds; Galleywest, 97; and Joe Mussie, 100, finished as named. Start good. Won driving; place same. Miss Ross does not like the distance and was stopping. Galleywest ran well for six fulongs.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, ⅝ mile—Henry of Franstemar, Taffeta, Silk, Queen of Hurstburne, 97 pounds; Jackanapes, Tididles, Wingshot, 100; My Maryland, 102; Banastar, 105.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—The Sculptor, Agatha, 99 pounds; Jamboree, Robinson, Fred K., 102; Reprieve, White Oak, 105; Lawanda, Say On, King Charlie, 107; Parson, 110.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—The Dr. Karus, Vemba, 105 pounds; Flop, 106; Virgie O., 108; Lucy M., 109; Mill Stream, 112.

Fourth race, Owners' Handicap, ⅞ mile—White Frost, Byron McClelland, Dr. Letcher, 94 pounds; Belle Bramble, 100.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Elgitha, 99 pounds; Kelltan, What Next, 102; Blanton, 105; Zolo, 102; Nannie D., 106; Countess Cima, 109.

FAVORITES TAKE EVERYTHING.

Rather Tame Sport Furnished at the Grand Circuit Meeting in New York.

New York, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Favorites carried out everything at the grand circuit meeting today, and the sport was rather tame except in the first number on the card, the 2:24 trot, and Emily of the Hamlin stable carried the bulk of the money. Georgena, from Brooklyn, finished ahead three times, but the judges did not see it that way. Emily was unsteady at first, but managed to recover in time to secure the second test. She fell back in the third after a break, but squared away in the fourth mile and came fast on the outside through the stretch. The judges were evidently fooled by the mare's great spurt, for, although she did not reach Georgena by a head, the decision went to Buffalo. With this advantage Emily had no trouble in gathering the race, as the others were tired. Summaries:

2:24 class, trotting, Speedway purse, $3,000:

Emily, ch. m., by Prince Regent—Barbara, by Kentucky Prince [Geers]	5	1	5	1	1
Georgena, ch. m., by Epaulet [Devy]	1	4	1	2	2
Quarterstaff, b. s. [Fereance]	2	2	2	3	3

Rival, Octavia, Red Aaron, Havings, Jib Albert, and Charlotte W. also started. Time—2:15¾, 2:18¼, 2:18¾, 2:17¼, 2:19¼.

3:00 class, pacing, Consolation purse, $1,000:

Quadriga, ch. g., by Parkville—Dam, by Tennessee Wilkes [Miller]	1	1	1
Miss Margaret, bl. f. [Walker]	6	2	2
Elf, b. m. [Daly]	2	4	5

India Silk, Lady Alice, Evadue, and Forrest Herr also started. Time—2:11¾, 2:09¾, 2:11¾.

2:40 class, trotting, Progressive purse, $2,000:

Cresceus, ch. c., by Robert McGregor—Mabel, by Howard's Mambrino [Ketcham]	1	1	1
American Belle, b. f. [Geers]	2	2	2
Thorn, b. f. [Hickok]	3	3	3

Fanny Foley, Timbrel, and Honor Bright also started. Time—2:14, 2:15¾, 2:18¾.

St. Louis Results.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—In the opening event Bert Hitchcock ran away and was scratched, and Marjorie, in the last race, pulled up lame and was also taken out. Gold Top was left at the post in the fifth. He was barred in the betting and refused to break to a good start. Luta Fry and Tewanda were the only winning favorites. Weather warm, track fast, and attendance good. Summaries:

First race, selling, for maiden 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Judge Napton, 98 pounds [Jenkins], 5 to 1, won; Albert C., 108 [Alley], 30 to 1, second; Heidorn, 95 [Southard], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. Sir Wayman, Collinsville, Perspective, San Saba R., Delgado, Forest Guard, Thurles, Fourth Ward, Dings Guard, and George Todd also ran.

Second race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Luta Fry, 104 pounds [Gilmore], 7 to 10, won; Con Regan, 97 [C. Combs], 5 to 2, second; Lassie Jean, 94 [Hall], 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:55¾. Mellie, Candy, Sackville, Fasig, and Irish Chief also ran.

Third race, selling, for 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Tewanda, 95 pounds [Hall], 7 to 10, won; Barbee, 95 [Frost], 5 to 1, second; Bouquet, 95 [Southard], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. White Leaf, Charlie Kavanaugh, Bon Marche, and Massacre also ran.

Fourth race, purse, 6 furlongs—Tragedy, 119 pounds [C. Combs], 6 to 1, won; O'Connell, 119 [R. Perry], 1 to 2, second; Nick Carter, 116 [Snell], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Bishop Reed also started.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Astrada, 102 pounds [Hall], 8 to 1, won; Bridgeton, 107 [C. Combs], 6 to 5, second; Nannie L.'s Sister, 99 [Gilmore], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Elkin and Tranby also ran. Gold Top left.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Reel, 104 pounds [Stevens], 6 to 1, won; Siddubia, 107 [Gilmore], 4 to 5, second; Aquarelle, 104 [Nixon], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:15¼. Laura F., Cecil, and Dot Dimple also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Mary Barnes, Jack B. B., John Corbin, Euchre Deck, Plantation, Briggs, 93 pounds; Tim Irven, Peter Hill, Dave Zac, Bob Millican, 103; Holy Terror, 105; Courtesy, 96.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-old fillies—Queen Abana, Tillie May, Dora G., Mary Will, Lady Chance, 95 pounds; Belle of Memphis, Empress Josephine, Lady of the West, 105.

Third race, 7 furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Afra, John V. McCarthy, Lieber Rose, Smart Aleck, 101 pounds; Kings Guard, Oninoor, Tom Lilly, 104; Whirmanteline, 105; Domsie, 108.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Some Hopes, Miss Verne, Tago, 103 pounds; Cavalry, 106; Bridget, 109; R. Q. Ban, 112.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Parole d'Or, 100 pounds; Faunette, 97; Judge Steadman, Amberglints, 107; Aryan, 102.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Practitioner, Rosny, L. L. Caton, 93 pounds; Frank Daly, 96; Gladys II., 101; H. H. Gardner, Ransom, Roger B., Elano, Plug, Joc o' Sot, 103; Outaway, 106.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Sept. 7.—Three favorites got home first, the other events going to a 6 to 1 shot and 4 to 1 respectively. The second race, won by Miss Gussie, gave her backers a sensation for their money, the filly being messed about the whole journey and just getting up in the last jump, winning by a nose from Aspasia, with Hurly Burly third. Summaries:

First race, 7 furlongs—Bombardon, 105 pounds [Gatewood], even, won; Sir Erral, 112 [Campbell], 3 to 1, second; Intriguer, 109 third. Time, 1:29¼.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Miss Gussie 108 pounds [Necom], 2 to 1, won; Aspasia, 108 [N. Turner], 5 to 1, second; Hurly Burly, 108, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Alamo, 100 pounds [Gatewood], 3 to 2, won; Double Quick, 93 [Clawson], even, second; Logan, 103, third. Time, 1:41½.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Duoeo, 105 pounds [J. Gardner], 6 to 1, won; Beguile, 98 [Valentine], 5 to 1, second; Brier Hill, 105, third. Time, 1:07¼.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Adam Johnson, 104 pounds [N. Turner], 13 to 1, won; Mazeppa, 104 [Dolen], 6 to 5, second; Bounding Cecil, 104, third. Time, 1:14¼.

Corrigan's First Canadian Victory.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—At Fort Erie today only a handful of people saw the racing. The Canadian record for 1 1-16 miles was broken by Geyser, driven hard to a head by Lake Shore. Lake Shore did the last mile in 1:39 flat. In this race Ed Corrigan, himself a Canadian, scored his first victory on the Canadian turf.

Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-old maidens—Spanish Princess, 111 pounds [Van Kuren], 6 to 1, won; Fleming, 112, second; Charmeuse, 109, third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Savarin, 108 pounds [Coyle] 5 to 1, won; Kingstone, 110 [W. Nutt], 3 to 5, second; Mohawk Prince, 103, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Third race, ¾ mile—Langdon, 110 pounds [Ballard], even, won; Earth, 103, second; Sir Tenny, 103, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Geyser, 98 pounds [Songer], 1 to 2, won; Lake Shore, 112½, second; Storm King, 92, third. Time, 1:46¼.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Flying Bess, 104 pounds [O'Leary], 5 to 1, won; Komuski, 107, second; Olney, 106, third. Time, 1:16½.

Two Stakes Today at Sheepshead.

New York, Sept. 7.—Entries at Sheepshead Bay for tomorrow:

First race, 5 furlongs—Billy Donovan, Rose in Hand, Iona, May Roselle, Pink Chambray, Inspection, Homelike, High Hoe, Cruisken Lawn, Ellen, Domestic, Clarionet, Zella, Naviouline, Ramoncita, Ella Daly, Ruby Lips, 105 pounds.

Second race, ¾ mile—Rubicon, 143 pounds; Cleophus, 126; Hanlon, 123; Kinnikinnic, 119; Orimer, 116; Hanwell, Halfling, Hamilton II., Gold Crest, 113; Lambent, Cassette, Peate, Old Saugus, 110.

Third race, Golden Rod Stakes, 6½ furlongs, on turf—Central Trust, Mont d'Or, 115 pounds; Laverock, 112; Galaday, Easter Gift, Swango, 110; Momentum, 100.

Fourth race, the September Stakes, 1⅜ miles—Buddha, 129 pounds; Sunny Slope, 123; Dr. Catlett, 112; Partridge, 109; Lincoln II., Challenger, 106.

Fifth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Flying Dutchman, 126 pounds; Howard Mann, 121; Paul Kauvar, 108; Howard S., 105; Rondo, Yankee Doodle, 98; Miss Prim, 85.

Sixth race, handicap, 1¾ miles, over seven hurdles, on turf—Kilkenny, 162 pounds; Forget, 155; Counsellor Howe, 147; Baby Bill, 145; Manchester, 137; Herman O., 135; Brown Red, 134; Alakuma, 130.

Wins Yorkshire Handicap Plate.

London, Sept. 7.—At the first day's racing of the Doncaster September meeting today Mr. Hamyar Bass' 5-year-old chestnut horse Carleton Grange won the great Yorkshire Handicap plate; L. de Rothschild's Jaquemart second, and Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Astoria third. This race is of 1,300 sovereigns for 3-year-olds and upwards, over the old St. Leger course.

Notes of the Tracks.

There were seventeen books.

Bob Campbell, whose only racer is Ragner, won $500 on the mare.

That the public knows a cheap card was evidenced by the smallest attendance of the meeting.

Botanic's bad race of Monday is explained by the statement that J. Woods could not hold up his head.

Donaldson rode twice and landed both in front. He is considered to be the most promising jockey at the track.

It is said that Mr. Simms, the owner of Sacket, wishes to match the colt against any horse at the track at one mile for $2,000 a side.

Mr. Lazarus, owner of Whistle Wing, said that the filly was a "morning glory"—that is, good in the morning and of no account later in the day.

Michael Norton, known in the palmy days of Pithole, in the oil country of Pennsylvania, is at Harlem with two maidens said to be of class.

William Beverly left on Monday night for Detroit, where, with Marcus Cartwright, he will run the meeting of sixteen days, to be held at Windsor.

J. D. Clay of Lexington will on Saturday next at Harlem offer for sale the following yearlings: Chance—Imp. Playing Fields, Chance—Outscramble, Magnetizer—Mon Droit.

Colonel Clark said that with slight alternations in the weights a repetition of the best of Monday's races would draw to Harlem next Saturday a crowd as big as that on Labor day. "The public want good racing," said he, "and they certainly saw such on Monday."

ARE CHAMPIONS OF THE WEST.

Miss Craven and Miss Atkinson Win the Title in Final Round of Women's Double Tennis.

Champions of the West in women's doubles were declared yesterday afternoon at the Kenwood Country club. After two hours' hard play they were found to be Miss Juliette Atkinson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Jennie Craven of Evanston, Ill. The losers to them in the final match were Miss Carrie Neely and Miss Grace Cloes.

Considering the high ability of the four contestants, the match was rather tame and lacking the dashing style of play expected. It was close for two sets, however, but just as the crowd had settled down to enjoy a brilliant and exciting finish the race developed into a procession and the ending proved slow. The crowd was considerably smaller than on the previous day, and it is evident the tournament was resting up for the grand finish today.

The first set was interesting for four games, which made a score of 2—all. Then Miss Craven and Miss Atkinson began to get their strokes working and took four straight games. The last was the most interesting of the set, and went to deuce eight times before the champions finally won it. Score by points follows:

Miss Atkinson and Miss Craven	3	4	4	0	4	5	4	11—35—6
Miss Neely and Miss Cloes	5	1	1	4	2	3	1	9—26—2

It was the second set that furnished the interest. This began close and staid close throughout, and the spectators developed considerable enthusiasm in consequence. Miss Neely and Miss Cloes played the game from the start, and though behind at 3—2, 4—3, and 5—4, three straight games, well earned, at the end gave them victory. The score:

Miss Atkinson and Miss Craven	3	1	4	5	4	1	8	1	4	1	0	4—36—5
Miss Neely and Miss Cloes	5	4	2	3	0	4	6	4	0	4	4	6—42—7

With one set all, the third was expected to prove exciting enough. Instead, it was decidedly tame. The play was slow and too careful to be at all spectacular. Miss Neely and Miss Cloes put the majority of the balls to Miss Craven, but the latter found no great difficulty in handling them well enough to win all the way. The Score:

Miss Atkinson and Miss Craven	0	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—30—6
Miss Neely and Miss Cloes	4	1	1	1	7	0	3	2—19—2

There was strong hope for a rally on the part of Miss Neely and Miss Cloes in the last set, but it did not materialize. At 3—all there was a beginning of excitement when the Kenwood team took the next game and the lead, but at that point Miss Cloes made some costly errors, and in a few minutes the championship was settled. Score of last set:

Miss Atkinson and Miss Craven	4	1	4	1	4	2	3	4	4	4—31—6
Miss Neely and Miss Cloes	2	4	2	4	2	4	5	2	0	1—26—4

Following is the summary of the day's play:

Double tournament, final round—Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Jennie Craven beat Miss Carrie Neely and Miss Grace Cloes 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

Consolation single tournament, semi-final round—Miss Georgene Faulkner beat Miss Hilton 7—5, 6—1. Miss Price beat Miss Pennington 6—3, 7—5.

Consolation double tournament, semi-final round—Miss Jeannette Champlin and Miss Reynell beat Miss Ruger and Miss Steever 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

The grand ending comes today in the championship match between Miss Louise Pound and Miss Craven. The majority of the people who watched the Nebraska player's work in her defeat of Miss Atkinson Monday cannot see how she can lose, but there exists a large following which declares Miss Craven's chances are the brightest, and that the championship will stay in Chicago. The games will begin at 3:30 o'clock. Preceding the big contest, the finals in single consolations between Miss Georgene Faulkner and Miss Price will be played. The consolation double finals will take place in the forenoon.

Newspaper League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Tribune	8	2	.800	Journal	3	8	.273
Chronicle	7	4	.636	Dispatch	3	8	.273
Record	6	5	.546				

The Chronicles defeated the Journals at Gaelic association grounds, Ogden avenue and Rockwell street, yesterday. Score:

Chronicle.	R	B	P	A	E	Journal.	R	B	P	A	E
Stang, 1b	2	1	7	1	0	O'C'nell, ss.	2	1	0	0	0
Kennedy, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Hertzer, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Goodwin, p.	1	2	1	1	0	Hiltwine, cf	1	0	0	1	1
Evers, ss.	1	0	2	2	1	Bernard, 1b.	2	2	3	0	0
Carroll, c.	1	1	4	1	1	Clark, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1
Joerndt, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Boyer, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Callahan, 2b	0	0	0	0	1	D'kinson, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Foss, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Nimmer, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Whelan, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Rosseau, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	7	7	15	7	3	Totals	6	6	12	7	3

Chronicle ......5 1 0 1 *—7

Journal ......1 0 2 3 0—6

Two-base hits—Kennedy, O'Connell, Bernard. Bases on balls—Goodwin, 4. Struck out—By Goodwin, 4; by Dickinson, 6. Passed balls—Carroll, 4; Boyer, 4. Wild pitches—By Goodwin, 2; by Dickinson, 2. Umpires—Purcell and Wiley. Time of game—1:00.

The game scheduled for tomorrow between the Tribune and Dispatch has been postponed to next Monday.

America Company Assigns.

Upon executions issued on judgments entered in the Circuit Court yesterday for $30,102, Deputy Sheriff Lee levied upon the plant of the America Cycle Manufacturing company in Fulton street. Later in the afternoon the concern made an assignment in the County Court to Charles L. Boyd as assignee. The officers of the company are J. Harley Bradley, President; Frederick A. Hastings, Secretary.

Englewood Wheelmen's Road Race.

The Englewood Wheelmen will hold their annual ten-mile road race over the Blue Island course next Saturday, starting at 4:30 p. m. The annual ten-mile road race of the First Regiment Cycling and Athletic club has been postponed until Sept. 18. It will be held over the Blue Island course.

Griffo and McKeever Draw.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7.—"Young Griffo" and Charley McKeever, of this city met at the Olympic club at Athens, Pa., tonight in a fifteen-round contest, which was decided a draw, although a majority of the 2,000 spectators believed McKeever had a shade the better of the contest.

Canadian Cricketers Win.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 7.—The Canadians won the cricket match with the American team at Rosedale today by eight wickets.

RAID MRS. MARY KUTZ'S HOME.

Police Say They Recovered Three Thousand Dollars in Stolen Property in the Alleged Shoplifter's House.

When Mrs. Mary Kutz, alias Miller, was arrested in the Fair on Monday, charged with shoplifting, she said she lived in Milwaukee. When placed in custody she tore up a piece of paper and threw the scraps on the floor.

A policeman picked up the bits and found the address 4141 Wentworth avenue.

Yesterday morning she was arraigned in the Harrison Street Police Court and the hearing was postponed until Sept. 17.

Last evening Central Station detectives visited the house at 4141 Wentworth avenue and by virtue of a search warrant, they say, found several closets and four trunks filled with goods believed to have been stolen and estimated in value at $3,000. A quantity of the property is said to have been identified.

HE OWNS TO FRAUD.

J. H. Longden of Law School Fame Takes Abject Oath.

CLEARS BALDWIN'S NAME.

Garden City "College" Man Apologizes for Deception.

SEES THE TRIBUNE EXPOSE.

James H. Longden, whose alleged law college, known as the Garden City Law School, in the People's Institute Building, was shown up in The Tribune of last Sunday, yesterday acknowledged under oath that he was practicing a fraud on the public in announcing that Dr. A. E. Baldwin was one of the instructors in his concern.

It is not unlikely that Dr. Baldwin will invoke the law to punish the man who by the unauthorized use of his name has damaged his business and reputation.

Swears to His Apology.

Here is Longden's abject apology to Dr. Baldwin:

> Sept. 7, 1897.—To Whom It May Concern: I hereby certify that in the use of the name of Aristides E. Baldwin, M. D., LL. B., D. D. S., in connection with the so-called "Garden City Law School," I had neither from him nor any one for him any authority for the use of his name as a professor, teacher, or in any connection whatever. And that as far as I know he has been entirely ignorant of said use of his name, or even the existence of said college. I also certify that he has never had an connection with the so-called college in any way since its organization or inception, and I hereby apologize to him and to the public for connecting him with this institution without his consenting thereto.
>
> JAMES H. LONGDEN.
>
> I hereby certify to the foregoing as being true and correct. JAMES H. LONGDEN.
>
> County of Cook, State of Illinois, ss: Sworn and subscribed to before me on this 7th day of September, A. D. 1897.
>
> WM. G. DEALE, Notary Public.

Name to Lend a Glamour.

Dr. Baldwin did not know, until The Tribune printed the story, of the existence of this "lawyer's-made-to-order-for-$20" institution, and was astounded and indignant when he found his name had been used to lend a glamour of respectability to the concern. Yesterday morning he started out on the warpath, but somehow or other Longden heard trouble was brewing, and called on him. Dr. Baldwin insisted on all conversation being held before a witness, and soon convinced Longden that the best thing he could do was to at once go before a notary and furnish an affidavit such as he did.

This will not end the matter. Dr. Baldwin feels that he has been humiliated and damaged both in professional and private life, and will make it somewhat torrid for Longden and his clan—among whom is the notorious Dr. Armstrong, whose fraudulent practices in the medical college line have been exposed in The Tribune.

SETS THE POLITICIANS TALKING

Return from Europe of Martin B. Madden and Thomas Gahan Develops Animated Gossip.

Martin B. Madden and Thomas Gahan, the Republican and Democrat, are home from Europe. Their return set the jaws of all the politicians in town wagging and before Mr. Gahan had removed the travel stains from his clothing he had been declared in active training for the fat office of Sheriff of Cook County. The fact that the race does not come off until next year did not seem to take any of the snap or ginger out of the political gossip.

Just what is in store for Mr. Madden did not come to light. He was surrounded by friends and followers, who made a report as to the character and current drift of events during his absence.

Prominence is given to the preliminary shaping of affairs at this time, chiefly because those most interested in the two men see an opportunity and propose to take every possible advantage of it. They are to be given a welcome home at banquets prepared in their honor. The admirers of Mr. Gahan, led by Alderman McInerny and Jesse Sherwood, have arranged their event for tonight, at Kinsley's, and it is said they have so planned the program as to bring him before the public as the next Democratic candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. Madden's friends have not fixed upon the date when they will honor him, but will do so soon.

Mr. Madden says he is out of politics as an officeseeker, but has come back from across the Atlantic a stronger and more ardent protectionist than ever before.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRESS

Drainage Trustees and City Talk Harmony with Uncle Sam—Board Wins in Condemnation.

While the Drainage board, the city administration, and the government officials are trying to figure out some plan for improving the Chicago River on which all interests can agree, they say Congressman Mann's statement in Washington is rather more encouraging than the situation at this time warrants. Commissioner McGann says the city will be guided by such plans as Major Marshall, the government engineer, may present, and he, probably, will not do much until the department at Washington gets a report from General Wilson, who was here some time ago inspecting the river and harbor.

B. A. Eckhart and other drainage trustees say they recognize that it will be necessary to work in harmony with the government.

The board's attorneys won their first victory yesterday in condemnation proceedings by getting the right of way through Joliet. The Circuit Court overruled the motion by the attorneys for the Adams property to dismiss the suit on the ground a provision in section 23 of the act creating the sanitary district prohibits the removal of the dam. The court held in substance that the so-called proviso clause is repugnant to the entire act. The court also held that for the purpose of condemnation proceedings the property was sufficiently well described.

SERVES NOTICE ON GORDON.

Superintendent Carr's Case Will Be Passed On by Judge Jenkins on Monday.

Judge Jenkins on Monday next will pass upon the construction of the celebrated civil service order of President McKinley, issued June 27. The question at issue is whether the order applies to changes in official position or only to removals from the service. Superintendent Charles W. Carr of Postal Station O, Englewood, asserts the former is the case, and that Postmaster Gordon has therefore no right to reduce him from a superintendency to a clerkship. The judicial opinion will be rendered on the hearing of the motion to make the order issued on Monday restraining Postmaster Gordon's action a temporary injunction.

The order of the Judge reached Chicago yesterday morning, and service was had upon Postmaster Gordon.

The Postmaster will have a conference with District Attorney Black, who will represent him in the construction of the law as made by the Postoffice department.

WILL QUIT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

President Andrews Definitely Resolves to Leave the Rhode Island Institution.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—President Andrews is to sever his connection with Brown University. That decision was arrived at today during a conference between him and six members of the Executive committee. It was felt after the recent meeting of the corporation that the request to Andrews to withdraw his resignation vindicated the university, and placed it right before the public.

PITTSBURG MINERS ACCEPT.

(Continued from first page.)

by the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal company, at Orangeville, a mile and a quarter back in the hills from Gastonville, on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were this morning routed by a party of about fifty or sixty miners' wives, and retreated to Washington, glad to get back alive.

E. B. Mervin and William Post were badly cut about the head by stones thrown by the women. Mrs. Thomas Morgan, the wife of a striker, was roughly handled by the deputies. She lies at her home in Orangeville with her head cut and several ribs broken.

While the miners' wives were having the conflict with the deputies 600 strikers watched the fight from a nearby hilltop, cheering the women time and time again, and accompanying their cheers with stirring music from a brass band. It was not until Mrs. Morgan had been knocked down and injured that the miners decided to get into the fight. Chief Deputy Hemphill held a conference with the leaders. He agreed to take the deputies back to Gastonville if the miners would be kept under control, and this was done.

Frightened Out of Town.

After the order of retreat had been given by Hemphill the deputies went back toward Gastonville amid the derisive jeers of the assembled miners, who followed them, threatening to kill them if they returned. Rather than stay at Gastonville and take chances on a battle with the mob the deputies huddled in a box car, which was attached to a freight train, and they were conveyed back to Washington. Chief Hemphill said they would return later, but the deputies refused. They told Hemphill he would have to get new deputies, and all resigned.

After the departure of the deputies the strikers' camp on the side of the hill began to grow. Men from all the surrounding mines came in to repel the deputies if they came back. Tonight there is every indication that if the officers return some will be killed. General Manager David Van Eman says the company will evict the strikers, and start its mines at any cost.

NOT FRIENDLY TO ILLINOIS.

President Carson Scents a Scheme to Give Eastern Operators an Advantage.

Columbus, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The outlook is bright for the acceptance of the terms offered by the nine operators at the national convention tomorrow. President Carson of the Illinois miners arrived today. He says that certain operators who are interested in Pennsylvania as well as Illinois favor the rate for the Pennsylvania mines, but oppose it for the Illinois mines. He believes there is a concerted scheme to keep down the price in Illinois.

The opinion prevails among the officials of the United Mine Workers that the miners of the various States who are reported as opposing the settlement are not fully acquainted with its terms. President Ratchford says that he believes the matter will be adjusted after the terms are explained to the men, but he adds "I would feel much easier if that had been already accomplished."

Massillon Miners Decline.

Massillon, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Massillon district miners held a mass convention here today and appointed John Adley, James Parks, and J. Mossop delegates to the National convention, representing 2,100 miners. These delegates were instructed to work and vote against acceptance of the proposition to return to work at 65 cents. The mass convention also voted to reënter the organization of the United Mine Workers.

Polish National Alliance.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Polish National Alliance of the United States of America began its biannual session today at Harmonie Hall. The election of national officers resulted as follows:

Censor, T. M. Holinski, Duluth; Vice Censor, J. Malernowiesky, Buffalo; President, E. Z. Brodowski, Chicago; First Vice President, A. Blaszezynski, Chicago; Second Vice President, J. Szostakowski, Chicago; Treasurer, W. Wiesklinski, Chicago; Trustees, A. X. Centalla, Chicago; B. Z. Maclezewski, Chicago; J. A. Dankowski, Chicago; General Secretary, M. J. Sadowski, Chicago.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair, southerly winds.

Ohio—Generally fair, warmer, light southeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair, warmer, light southeasterly winds increasing.

Upper Michigan—Showers, warmer in extreme eastern portion, fresh southerly winds increasing.

Wisconsin—Generally fair, fresh southerly winds increasing.

Minnesota—Generally fair, southerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, followed by showers and cooler in western portions, variable winds.

Iowa—Fair, continued high temperature, southerly winds.

Missouri and Kansas—Generally fair, continued high temperature, southerly winds.

Nebraska—Fair, southerly winds, probably becoming northwesterly, and cooler in western portion.

Colorado—Generally fair, southerly winds.

Wyoming—Fair, probably cooler, northwesterly winds.

Montana—Fair, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 7, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.04	72	78	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Albany	30.30	66	74	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.12	70	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Atlanta	30.18	80	86	E.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.02	74	82	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.78	58	68	W.	....	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.56	94	102	S.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.20	70	80	N.E.	....	Fair
Boston	30.36	62	66	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.10	86	92	N.W.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.80	48	56	W.	.04	Fair
Charlotte	30.20	80	88	E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.70	80	86	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.12	78	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.18	84	90	E.	....	Fair
Cleveland	30.20	78	78	E.	....	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.92	88	94	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.06	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Denver	29.74	80	90	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.02	84	94	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.20	76	82	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.94	82	90	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.04	84	90	S.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.90	64	66	N.E.	.01	Clear
El Paso	29.84	86	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.78	54	60	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Galveston	30.08	80	86	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.10	76	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.04	82	90	S.	....	Fair
Havre	29.52	80	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Helena	29.78	68	72	N.	....	Fair
Huron	29.78	86	98	S.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.18	84	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.12	78	84	N.E.	1.22	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.04	88	92	S.	....	Clear
Lander	29.66	82	90	S.W.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.10	84	88	N.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.86	70	78	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.96	76	86	S.	.01	Fair
Memphis	30.10	80	90	N.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.68	62	66	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.68	68	78	N.E.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.08	84	90	E.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.26	58	64	E.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.14	84	92	E.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.08	80	86	N.E.	....	Clear
New York City	30.34	68	78	E.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.24	78	88	N.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.80	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.02	84	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.94	88	92	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.22	66	72	E.	.24	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.02	84	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.24	78	94	N.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.22	80	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.74	88	92	S.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.62	74	78	N.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.58	92	98	S.	....	Fair
San Francisco	30.02	62	62	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.10	90	94	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.90	84	90	S.	Tr.	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.62	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.10	66	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	84	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	84	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.06	84	92	E.	....	Fair
Washington	30.24	78	92	E.	....	Clear
White River	30.00	66	78	....	....	Fair
Williston	29.58	90	92	E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.64	82	90	S.E.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 76; 9 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 81; 11 a. m., 82; 12 m., 81; 1 p. m., 81; 3 p. m., 83; 6 p. m., 79. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.98; 6 p. m., 29.90.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frederick Eisenhart, Royalton, Mich., Kate Kauff	73—19
Samuel Goldine, Sarah Manhoff	22—21
William Barry, Maggie Kennedy	21—24
Andrew Harmeatys, Martha Albright	21—18
Austin H. Brokow, Maggie Virge	21—25
Timothy J. Creed, Mary E. Gibbons	27—23
William Thon, Louis Blasing	25—21
Vance Duncan, Rose Dunn	22—21
Henry C. Ash, Luella Moore	30—23
Jorgen Nielson, Karentine M. Hansen	36—28
John L. Healy, Kate Hannon	45—28
Charles Bosse, Olga Schmidt	27—23
Max J. Rothschild, Emma Henry	27—23
Malcolm E. Launbranch, Ella M. Lawsie	27—24
Patrick Henneberry, Anna G. Ray	27—22
Benjamin W. Seawell, New Orleans, Agatha Jackson, same	38—21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frank Jelinek, Annie Vesele	26—20
John W. Patterson, Elmira Wright	48—48
George Dingman, Lucilla Rice	27—26
Gerardo Grand, Guiseppa Picciulo	48—56
Hermann A. Max, Bertha Kruse	26—19
John P. Bernard, Annie Kanzler	27—21
Fred Goers, Lizzie Hinkel	34—28
S. H. Allinder Adams, Emma A. Adams	30—25
Frank Karcewski, Martha Heintz	26—18
Carl A. Ericson, Helina Johnson	25—25
Charles H. Smith, Margaret Taylor	29—19
Charles J. Quinn, Mary Fogarty	30—24
Egbert Joger, Johanna Pannekock	24—22
John Olson, Augusta Carlson	27—23
Aruthur Herz, Anna Raster	31—23
Adolph Israelstam, Tillie F. Block	24—23
Albert O. Hannan, Alice M. Coffey	24—24
Elmer E. Goudy, Anna E. Meyer	34—24
Eugene P. Sullivan, Laura G. Ennis	25—25
Charles F. Kopf, Ida Peck	30—27
Anton Signarovitz, Mary Wagner	25—22
Frank Tascott, Floney Kaloucek	22—20
Joseph Soukup, Maria Ulnar	26—21
Peter A. Barnes, Martha J. Byrne	27—22
George Wichum, Emma C. Mobus	24—25
Henry Robinson, Lizzie Wilson	25—21
Thomas McMannon, Annie Casey	29—19
Henry C. Hartmann, Sophie Joerdening	55—55
Adolph Straub, Anna Morrisse	38—35
Henry Reuss, Pauline Hanat	22—24
Joseph A. Sickinger, Lillian A. Schawel	25—21
Thomas J. Tracy, Louise Kroline	30—32
William Costello, Mary Glynn	23—23
Stanislaw Kiendziora, Katarczyona Piasecka	22—18
John Gerlack, Barbara Roegh	31—31
William J. Lubitz, Florence J. Hutchinson	27—24
Bertram Zehren, Sophie Schmitt	24—21
John O'Connor, Minnie O'Keefe	24—24
Joseph N. Seng, Anna Schomaker	26—21
Frederick R. Benson, Gertrude A. Webb	30—29
Fred Kilmer, Melissa D. Herrman	28—26
Dietruch C. Hucksall, Wynnie Frost	20—23
Frank G. Langstaff, Byrl Dunham	26—23
Henry Ullrich, Rosa Grabe	23—24
Peter Vast, Metje Dykstra	24—29
Jacob H. Borum, Annie Fintelstein	27—27
Frank P. Harter, Mary Shannon	24—23
John F. Ryan, Nellie O'Brien	29—25
Emil Erickson, Julia Helger	26—27
Herbert B. Lundgren, Margaret Boernsen	22—21
John Cline, Mary McCormach	22—18
Olaff Staaley, Amelia Ellison	24—20
George C. Meyers, Mary Clark	27—24
Alfred Parsons, Sulda L. Grimms	36—35
Peda Pedersen, Dagmar Johnson	26—22
Harrington Powell, Isabelle Park	21—18
Janhof Fischel, Ida Cohen	64—60
Joseph A. Simpson, Ida B. Mann	25—23
James T. Morrison, Charlotte H. Nelson	26—20
Albert Cohn, Rose Sheftelowitz	26—22
John Cline, Bridget Tierny	30—27
Fred C. Witter, Gertrude M. Stadler	23—22
John Ford, Nellie Curren	22—22
James Dunne, Dora De Laab	35—25
Frank Marshall, Frances Stanek	23—19
Harry B. Kline, May D. Smith	22—20
Frederick A. Scriba, Alice McGowan	28—21
David G. Smith, Albreta H. Moore	27—21
Luke D. Padian, Margaret Drury	36—24
John Suchan, Zofija Wojcick	26—19
Harry A. Ellis, Carrie E. Kettles	31—27
Peter Spanier, Emma Rech	28—25
Hugh Jones, Annie Prichard	28—27
William Krenz, Emelia Praft	27—30
Donata Mesche, Rossana Conti	35—32
John Johnson, Ella Taylor	56—38
Harry E. Farrows, Alice M. Payn	26—22
Olaf Pearson, Emma Olson	25—23
John C. Curtis, Harriet E. Haskell	23—22
John J. Devine, Annie E. O'Connell	24—27
Frank Mortimer, Mary Nelson	34—26
Patrick Ryan, Katie Murphy	28—21
Alfred C. Woodington, Caroline E. Taylor	25—18
Agustino Dancelo, Rosana Naso	21—15
Stanislaw J. Jarzembowski, Clara Pantel	19—18
August F. Larx, Clara Meyer	23—23
Bernard Colbrook, Ida Smith	22—22
William L. Barney, Florence E. Fogarty	25—21
Martin Markowski, Josefa Kendzeja	23—21
Heyman Harris, Rebecca Rosenblum	25—24
Dennis Mahoney, Mary Guerin	28—30
David Maney, Rose E. Watson	25—23
James J. Pitelba, Ludmila Stanek	25—18

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Bohme, Ella, age 11, 6333 Laflin street, Sept. 4; appendicitis.

Brennan, John F., age 23, 595 Spaulding avenue, Sept. 4; consumption.

Burdick, Sarah M., age 62, 414 Claremont avenue, Sept. 6; apoplexy.

Brignota, Rosa, age 35, 66 North Franklin street, Sept. 6; disease of stomach.

Blain, Mary, age 78, 619 Cleveland avenue, Sept. 5; softening of brain.

Cunningham, Jessie, age 8, 917 West Polk street, Sept. 5; Bright's disease.

Chapman, Emma, age 54, 397 Webster avenue, Sept. 6; heart disease.

Conlon, Catherine, age 80, 424½ Jackson boulevard, Sept. 6; cholera morbus.

Dahlin, Charles, age 22, 9431 St. Lawrence avenue, Sept. 5; catarrh of stomach.

Daft, Charles, age 66, 4234 Oakenwald avenue, Sept. 5; pneumonia.

Doran, Owen, age 41, 4049 Archer avenue, Sept. 5; consumption.

Ellinwood, Emma Beck, age 39, 66 Clifton avenue, Sept. 17; heart disease.

Egan, Mary, age 49, 61 Seventy-first street, Sept. 7; inflammation of bowels.

Fitch, Kate E., age 39, 6316 Wright street, Sept. 4; consumption.

Haderfeldt, Henry C., age 80, 88 Fullerton avenue, Sept. 6; kidney disease.

Hickey, Walter L., age 23, 470 Carroll avenue, Sept. 6; consumption.

Hanson, Nels, age 41, 1008 One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Sept. 5; heart disease.

Hiltman, Henrietta, age 32, Burnside, Ill., Sept. 5; suicide.

Jacobson, Johanna G., age 54, Englewood Union Hospital, Sept. 5; cancer.

Jackson, Florence E., age 22, 6333 Ingleside avenue, Sept. 5; consumption.

Kavanaugh, C. Margaret, age 50, 860 South Ashland avenue, Sept. 6; Bright's disease.

Koejci, Marie, age 44, 846 South Ashland avenue, Sept. 5; consumption.

Lewis, Mary, age about 35, 298 South Clark street, Sept. 1; cerebral embolism.

Lenz, Maggie, age 45, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Sept. 6; cancer.

Larson, Charles F., age 37, 163 Ninety-second street, Sept. 3; suicide.

McDonald, James, age 65, 932 North Paulina street, Sept. 6; cancer.

Man, unknown, about 55, Lake Michigan, foot of Sixty-fourth street, about Sept. 4; drowning.

Moore, Hanah, age 64, 6753 Lafayette avenue, Sept. 5; liver trouble.

Neff, Leslie E., age 6, 477 West Fourteenth street, Sept. 5; pleurisy.

Noonan, Thomas, age 22, 1522 Congress street, Sept. 5; ulcer of stomach.

Paepke, Lydie E. A. H., age 7, 629 Melrose street, Sept. 7; kidney disease.

Plumb, Charles S., age 25, 10205 Commercial avenue, Sept. 6; typhoid fever.

Pittack, Ernerline, age 77, 1015 San Francisco street, Sept. 5; paralysis.

Peterson, Elizabeth, age 35, 167 Milton avenue, Sept. 6; erysipelas.

Smith, Henry Walker, age 30, 644 Sedgwick street, Sept. 4; consumption.

Schroader, Henry, age 61, 26 Dean street, Sept. 5; suicide.

Smith, Hattie, age 27, 3532 Calumet avenue, Sept. 7; consumption.

Shaffer, Margaret, age 73, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Sept. 5; goitre.

Schure, Henry, age 30, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Sept. 7; consumption.

Wilcox, Mary, Mrs., age 38, 135 Thirty-fourth street, Sept. 6; cancer.

Wright, William M., age 38, 5749 Armour avenue, Sept. 4; suicide.

Wineman, Lulu, age 10, 39 Blue Island avenue, Sept. 5; meningitis.

Watt, Mary Jane, age 75, 10609 Drew street, Sept. 5; heart disease.

Waters, Thomas, age 9, Cook County Hospital, Sept. 3; killed by street cars.

Weisberger, Gustave, age 57, Second Precinct ambulance, Aug. 29; heart disease.

DEATHS.

BECKER—Sept. 7, Frances, beloved wife of Mathias Becker, and mother of John M. Becker, aged 60 years. Funeral Friday at 8:30 a. m., from her late residence, 730 Belmont-av., to St. Alphonsus Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

BIESTERFELD—Sept. 7, 1897, John Biesterfeld, 4837 Dearborn-av., age 47, beloved husband of Rebecca Biesterfeld (née White). Los Angeles, Cal., and Wonewake, Wis., papers please copy.

COHN—Louis Cohn, beloved father of Moses L. Cohn. Notice of funeral in evening papers Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1897. Chicago Lodge 437, A. F. and A. M., please take notice.

FOWLER—Martha A., wife of Bernard Fowler, Sept. 4. Funeral from late residence, 4561 Lake-av., Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 2 p. m.

GRIFFITHS—C. L. Ruth, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. M. Griffiths, departed this life 12:15 a. m., Sept. 7. Funeral Thursday afternoon, 1215 Flournoy-st.

SMITH—Hattie, beloved daughter of Clara Smith. Funeral Thursday, 9 a. m., from residence, 3532 Calumet-av., and by special train from Union Depot to Mount Maariv at 11 a. m.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO FOUND the pocketbook in the entrance to Hooley's Theater last Saturday night please send her address or call on the manager.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, THOS. W. KEENE
Accompanied by CHARLES B. HANFORD.
MAT. TODAY AT 2, INGOMAR. Mr. Hanford in the title role.
TONIGHT AT 8, Mr. Keene as RICHARD III.
Sat. Matinee the same.
Thursday, OTHELLO; Friday, HAMLET; Saturday, night, JULIUS CÆSAR.
Sunday night—OTHELLO. Seats now on sale.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S—MATINEE TODAY at 2. Evenings at 8:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATER COMPANY
From the Empire Theater, N. Y., in
UNDER THE RED ROBE

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
It will remind you of the World's Fair.
THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
Every Evening at 8. Matinee Today at 2.

SCHILLER THEATER.
SCHILLER } MATINEE TODAY. { 25c & 50c
THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS!!!
FORT FRAYNE
With the Schiller Stock Company.
PRICES—$1, 75c, 50c, 35c and 15c.

STEINWAY HALL.
ANNIE BESANT
Will Deliver Three Lectures in Steinway Hall.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10—"Sorrow and Evil; Their Cause and Cure." SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12—"Clairvoyance, Mental Healing, and Allied Powers; Their Relation to Theosophy and Science." TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14—"Proofs of the Existence of the Soul."
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY.
CLIFFORD'S GAIETY 25 & 50
AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
THE 20TH CENTURY SPORTS.
With M'LLE. TROJA.
MATINEE DAILY. 2:15
SAVOY THEATER.
Chicago's Bijou Palace of Amusement, opposite Siegel & Cooper's, SOON TO OPEN.

"What's the latest thing in hats?" asked the customer.
"Your head," said the hatman, adorning him with one of our new $3.50 Derbies.
The joke was really on the customer, who has always paid a swell hatter $5 for a hat of that quality, as is so frequently done.
We have excellent Hats at $2.50 also—Derbies and Fedoras.
Here, too, are ready for your wearing, the Rogers, Peet & Co. New Fall Overcoats at $12 to $28; tailors get nearly double our prices for no better garments.
F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Felix Morris and Company in "A Game of Cards."
M'lle Leopoldine. The Kingsley Sisters.
Clayton, Jenkins, Jasper. Gilbert Girard.
Molly Thompson. Meany & Lenora.
Dare Sisters. Irene Franklin.
Dolly Davenport. The Denvers.
Devere & Schurtz. John Welch.
Steve Jennings. Rice & Watson.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
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Tony Pastor. Maggie Cline.
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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1897.

A TUNNEL under the Danube is projected at Buda-Pesth.

MONDAY was observed as Labor day in thirty-seven States of the union.

WE are assured that there is one country that intends to stick to its silver monetary basis—towit: Abyssinia.

THERE are three candidates in the field for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky—a Republican, Popocrat, and gold Democrat. There is, therefore, a fair chance for the Republicans to carry the State.

THE trouble Japan is having in the attempt to establish her authority in the Island of Formosa should be a warning to her not to seek the annexation of foreign territory whose inhabitants are opposed to the transfer—Hawaii, for example.

THE fact that there is a shortage in the grain and potato crop in Ireland may call for a new outburst of indignation on the part of Mr. Bryan against the Republican party with expressions of regret on account of the advance in the price of wheat.

> WHEN wheat rises the wheat-grower is benefited, but he profits at the expense of those who use flour, unless the latter in some way secure a corresponding increase in their incomes.—Bryan.

Therefore, a rise in the price of wheat is undesirable. There must be no advance in any article until all go up together.

> THOSE who understand the cause of the recent rise in wheat know that the price will fall when foreign crops again become normal.—Bryan.

Therefore, the kind of currency used in the purchase of wheat has nothing to do with the price, the promise of Mr. Bryan of one and a quarter 40-cent silver dollars for a bushel of wheat to the contrary notwithstanding.

> THE advocates of bimetallism can rejoice in the rise while it lasts, and when it is over they can contrast the advantages of higher prices, due to an increased volume of money.—Bryan.

The increased volume of money and the increased price of commodities having been obtained without resort to free coinage of silver what longer use is there for the Popocratic party?

> THE owners of money and the holders of fixed investments are the only ones to whom rising prices bring a real injury, and this injury is partly remedied by the greater security given to investments.—Bryan.

Why then should an enemy of the "owners of money and the holders of fixed investments" try to create discontent on account of rising prices? Is it because the result is in fulfillment of Republican pledges?

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL (Dem.) of Virginia appears to be a man of very positive convictions, and he shows no disposition to be swerved from them by party expediency. Last year he was a determined opponent of the free silver craze in the Democratic party, and now he has announced his purpose to oppose the State ticket put in nomination in that State on a platform reiterating the free silver doctrine of 1896.

> THE wage-earners were told last fall that a rise in the price of commodities would be detrimental to them, and yet, behold! how happy the Republican spellbinders are because one great staple—flour—has risen!—Bryan.

The wage-earners were told by the Popocrats last fall that Republican success meant a reduction in the price of commodities, yet behold! how unhappy they are because one great staple—flour—has falsified their predictions by advancing in price.

THE colored people who participated in the National Race council at Nashville, Tenn., the other day took a most commendable step in the adoption of resolutions expressive of their horror of unnamable crimes perpetrated by negro desperadoes upon white women. It will be a fortunate thing for the black race if this should prove the effective beginning of a movement that will stamp out this horror from the land and remove all pretext for the countless lynchings which have disgraced the South and gone so far to obliterate all respect for law among the Southern people.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened strong, followed by a general decline and a later accession of strength. Local stocks were in the main higher and active. Sterling rates were steady. New York exchange sold at 55 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were active and generally higher. As compared with the last prices of the previous day December wheat closed 2¾ cents higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley firm and active, flaxseed strong. October pork 10 cents lower, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HERBERT, in an article in the Forum, estimates that we need nine battleships and seventy-five torpedo boats in addition to the nine first-class and two second-class battleships and twenty-five torpedo boats which already have been built or are in process of construction. He assigns the United States the fifth rank among naval powers, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy surpassing us in displacement, and Germany, Japan, and Spain coming next. In torpedo boats all seven of these nations beat us, Great Britain having 238, France 228, Russia 204, Italy 168, Germany 124, Japan 48, and Spain 27. Mr. Herbert's reasons for an increase of our naval strength are that we have over 3,000 miles of seacoast and more population and more wealth in cities by the sea than perhaps all the other nations of the world together; that we have an enormous ocean marine to protect, the total ocean and great lake tonnage being 4,428,600, or more than the combined mercantile marines of Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Spain, five out of the eight naval powers of the world. Mr. Herbert answers the familiar argument that we shall never be forced to go to war by reference to recent relations with Great Britain and Spain and present danger growing out of Japanese menaces to Hawaii; and to the other argument that a larger navy will be a greater inducement to war he makes the answer THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has so often made that a larger navy will be a warning to other countries not to give us just cause of offense and not to attack us.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 1,880,000 bushels of wheat, 14,139,000 bushels of corn, 2,975,000 bushels of oats, 490,000 bushels of rye, and 30,000 bushels of barley. Total, 19,514,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 20,315,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 14,817,000 bushels of wheat, 31,220,000 bushels of corn, 9,543,000 bushels of oats, 2,383,000 bushels of rye, and 1,306,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones of a week ago by 656,000 bushels in wheat, and larger by 3,347,000 bushels in corn and 293,000 bushels in oats. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week of a year ago decreased 106,000 bushels.

THE Nebraska State Board of Agriculture announces that there are yet in the hands of the farmers of the State 100 million bushels of old corn and 50 millions in cribs. They have 250 million bushels of new corn safe from bad weather or frost. Out of the late corn, which has been somewhat injured by hot weather, they will save from 25 to 50 million bushels. The farmers have also raised 75 million bushels of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and flaxseed. This makes a total of about 500 million bushels of grain of all kinds, of which about 350 million bushels will be shipped out of the State during the next twelve months, and will be paid for in honest gold money. It is not strange when the exports of the State are so great and bring as good prices as they do that Nebraska farmers should be paying off their mortgages and losing interest in Bryan and his free silver delusion.

BRYAN'S FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.

Bryan says in his letter printed in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, among other things, the following:

> 1. We were told last fall that an appreciating dollar was a national blessing, and yet within a year the entire Republican press is in ecstasy because the purchasing power of a dollar has been to some extent decreased.
>
> 2. The wage-earners were told last fall that a rise in the price of commodities would be detrimental to them, and yet, behold how happy the Republican spell-binders are because one great staple—flour—has risen!
>
> 3. Laboringmen were told that their wages would be virtually reduced when it required more dollars to buy a given amount of food and clothing. Can it be that our opponents have forgotten the "railway sound money clubs"?

1. Most of the above is the manufacture of the "Boy Orator of the Platte" himself. He is the man who proclaimed from several hundred stumps that gold was appreciating to the great injury of the country—that it would buy more commodities than it did before the "crime" of stopping the free coinage of silver was perpetrated in 1873, and that it bought more solely because of that "crime."

The reply was made to him scores of times by THE TRIBUNE and other leading newspapers that gold had not appreciated, but had depreciated by the great crucial test of wages for labor. They cited Congressional official reports proving it—showing that from 1850 to 1860 gold had depreciated about 2 to 3 per cent a year, by that test, on the compensation of 8 or more millions of wage earners of all classes, and that from 1860 to 1890 wages measured by grains of gold paid per hour or day had more than doubled, and that from the date of the "crime" of stopping free silver coinage in 1873 to 1893 wages in gold had increased 66 to 75 per cent. These facts knocked out Bryan's false assertions, and he neither denied nor attempted to explain them. As regards gold per grain or ounce buying more commodities, THE TRIBUNE over and over again thrust in Bryan's teeth the plain fact that commodities were cheapening all over the civilized world each year by reason of labor-saving methods of production and automatic machinery, greater use of steam power, better ways of transportation, greater concentration of capital, and economies of various kinds, obvious to all men except ignoramuses and willfully blind partisans and charlatan officeseekers.

THE TRIBUNE and other papers and stump speakers pointed out the enormous influence and controlling effect of supply and demand on the price of any product seeking a market. Bryan never ventured to take up and discuss this point or any of the other points made against him. He evades them even now. He ignores and dodges. If he were an honest politician he would meet these arguments squarely. He would seek to refute them or would admit their truth and own up that he was in the wrong.

2. The wage-earners were not told by the Republicans last fall or at any other time that "a rise in the prices of commodities"—or wages—(in sound, gold standard money) "would be detrimental to them." Bryan sneaks in a falsehood by suppressing the qualifying phrase "in sound, gold standard money."

The rise in the price of commodities which Bryan called for was a rise measured in 46-cent dollars. Of such a rise, measured in a half-bogus money, the Republicans said last fall a million times that in reality the seller got no better price, that no one was benefited if he received in depreciated silver with only 50 per cent of purchasing power twice as high a price as had been paid him in full-value money; and that two 46-cent free silver dollars were not as good as one 100-cent gold dollar.

Bryan never could be coaxed or driven to face this self-evident proposition. If he could not explain it away his free silver argument was left without a leg to stand on. As he could not controvert that proposition he dodged it to the end of the campaign. He is dodging still.

Bryan will not admit even yet that one 39-cent silver dollar is of less value to the holder than one 100-cent dollar. The question is one he evades whenever he can. but when crowded to the wall and choked till his tongue hangs out, he gasps out a dishonest declaration that a 39-cent free silver dollar is as good, if Congress so enacts, as a gold dollar for paying debts made on the gold standard and worth 100 cents. Cheating a creditor out of 61 cents on the dollar by ex post facto, or rather by retroactive, legislation does not trouble the conscience or kind of elastic or bogus honesty with which William J. Bryan is endowed, in his idiotic or mad chase after the shadow of the Presidency.

3. The laboring men were not told that "their wages would be virtually reduced when it required more dollars to buy a given amount of food and clothing." What they were told was that if they had to pay the inflated prices for commodities occasioned by the depreciation of the currency they would be great sufferers.

For, as was explained to them, when there was a slump in currency the wage scale would not go up as rapidly as the price of goods and wares. Thus their wages would be reduced because, while they would not be receiving two cheap silver dollars where they had received one gold dollar, the shopkeepers would be demanding more than two cheap silver dollars where they used to ask one gold dollar. The workingmen were also told by THE TRIBUNE and other Republicans that if free silver coinage had not been stopped in 1873 the laboring classes or masses would have been paid in rapidly depreciating silver money from the time of resumption in 1878 to the present day instead of in gold money.

Mr. Bryan has never tried his teeth in cracking that nut, fearing he would break his teeth rather than the nut. He dodges that point also.

As to the "railroad men"—about 100,000 of them are getting work now who were idle last year when it was thought that free silver at 16 to 1 might be substituted for the gold standard and that Bryan might possibly be elected President: and the tendency is now towards not only full employment, but higher wages for work. Bryan can not deny that.

ALTGELD STILL UNHAPPY.

Altgeld is still alarmed about the future of the republic. He is more alarmed than ever, because he is out of office and can do nothing officially to keep the country from hastening to swift decay. The speech delivered by him at Philadelphia on Labor day was simply an intensified repetition of his old jeremiads.

"Government by injunction" and the performance by greedy, soulless corporations of functions which should be performed by the government will enslave and impoverish the people, according to Altgeld, if allowed to continue. As might be expected, he sees a remedy for many evils in socialism, which he calls "an ideal state, founded on justice." But Altgeld is compelled to admit that "the world is not ripe for the application of socialism."

Nevertheless, he would like to take a step in the direction of socialism. He would like to see the railroads, the telegraphs, and the coal mines the property of the state. He assumes that if the mines were bought by the government at a fair price and operated by it the miners could be paid living wages and coal be sold at little above the cost of production. This would be a return to the middle ages system of fixing the price of labor and of commodities.

To reform municipalities Altgeld proposes that they shall run gas works and street railroads. Cities must assume those functions even if they cannot do the work as well as private corporations do, because there is no other way, Altgeld thinks, in which municipalities can protect their virtue against such corporations.

Of the grave dangers which will follow if the wages of two million steam and street railroad employés, coal miners, and telegraph and telephone operators were fixed by Congressmen and Aldermen Altgeld had nothing to say. Other men who deplore the abuses of corporate power as much as Altgeld does, but who are not saturated, as he is, with Socialist doctrines, can discern grave hazards to the peace of the republic if demagogical Congressmen are allowed to fix the wage scales of the men who elect them.

Intelligent labor men understand this. They are not in favor of a system under which the government would pay to voters whose names were on the government payrolls wages which would be increased by each succeeding Congress, while other workingmen would have to be taxed more heavily in order that such wages might be paid.

But while he denounced the corporations bitterly, and declared that they were destroying free government by corruption, that which he and his old friend Debs call "government by injunction" made him froth at the mouth with rage.

This is an old grievance with Altgeld. When Debs was enjoined in 1894 from interfering with the carrying on of the interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails Altgeld protested, and he has been protesting ever since. In order to oblige him the Democratic convention, when it met in this city last year, inserted in the platform a plank denouncing "government by injunction."

Injunctions have been granted this year to prevent trespassing on private property and the molestation of men who were at work by crowds of strikers. Those injunctions the embittered Altgeld called "a violation of the constitution and a high crime." He called for the impeachment of the Judges, federal and State, who granted them and their removal from office. He would like to see the Supreme Court Judges who have held that such injunctions are not unlawful also removed from office.

But no Judges will be impeached and the injunctions Altgeld denounces will be issued whenever necessary. There will not be much occasion for issuing them, however, when it is generally understood that the courts have the authority to issue them. There will be no more railroad strikes like that of Debs', because the railroad employés know what the courts can do.

So Altgeld's fuming and fretting are in vain and he might as well accept the situation gracefully. The "government by injunction" issue will not put him back in office again.

CAUCUS REFORM.

One of the leading articles in the September number of the American Review of Reviews is contributed by Ralph M. Easley, the secretary of the Chicago Civic federation. Mr. Easley's subject is "Caucus Reform," one to which the organization he represents gave particular attention during the last session of the Legislature. Subsequently it has been coupled with tax reform in a petition for an extra session addressed to the Governor by the Civic federation.

Aside from its natural value as a contribution to the scanty literature on this subject, from one who has made it a special study and has had peculiar advantages for arriving at correct conclusions on mooted points, the article is of especial note because it makes the first public announcement of a movement which is of national scope. Mr. Easley says:

> It may be stated that arrangements are now being made for a conference to be held in New York in October or November at which will be considered: First, the framing of a primary election law which will supply the defects of existing legislation; second, the arranging for presenting the subject to such Legislatures as meet next winter; and, third, the awakening of public sentiment upon this question.

That there should be such a movement is a recognition of the verity of those dangers to American institutions to which THE TRIBUNE has often called attention. And as an awakening of the national conscience it is a promise of better things. THE TRIBUNE has been zealous in advocacy of reform in the manner of choosing public officers and it welcomes to this standard the recruits who express a desire to enlist.

The evils attaching to primary elections which exist in Chicago are virtually those which characterize all large cities in the country and through these large voting centers poison the political lifeblood of the nation. Perhaps a national movement for reform of the primary will be more effective than sporadic, localized effort. The awakening of the public conscience in itself will be an inestimable boon to pure politics.

THE YELLOW FEVER VISITATION.

The report that a number of well-defined cases of yellow fever have made their appearance at Ocean Springs, a popular watering place on the gulf coast between New Orleans and Mobile, has taken the country by surprise and is well calculated to cause alarm at all exposed points throughout the South generally. While some 600 cases are now reported to have occurred, the proportionately small number of deaths—only about one and a half per cent—led to the belief that the disease was "dengue," a sort of "varioloid" fever not ordinarily regarded as dangerous. The occurrence of a fatal case at New Orleans, however, appears to have aroused the health authorities of the three States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and of the cities of Mobile and New Orleans to the gravity of the situation, and vigorous steps have already been taken to prevent the spread of the disease and, if possible, stamp it out where it has already obtained a foothold. A leading fact justifying the hope that this can be done is the lateness of the season at which the disease has made its appearance, with the limited area so far affected by it. One of the first steps will, of course, be a vigorous quarantine against all infected points—in fact, these have already been instituted along the gulf coast and may be extended as the situation is better understood.

While the disease has prevailed more frequently in the Southern States, and especially in proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, during the last fifty years, its visitations to North Atlantic coast cities were much more frequent a century ago than at a later period. According to statistical authority Boston has been visited by it ten times between 1691 and 1858, and in 1780 and 1798 was ravaged by it in epidemic form. Other Northern cities visited by it have been New York 63 times (1668-1873) and Philadelphia 34 times (1695-1870), while it has been a frequent visitor at Norfolk, Charleston, Mobile, Pensacola, New Orleans, Galveston, and other coast cities. In every instance, both on the gulf coast as well as farther north, it has been introduced by shipping from the West Indies or South American ports. In the present instance it is believed to have had its origin by way of the United States quarantine station at Ship Island off Ocean Springs.

New Orleans, owing to its nearness to the coast and its intimate commercial connection with Havana and South American ports, has been more frequently visited by the disease than any other city on the North American continent; in fact, there have probably been few years when it has not made its appearance there in some form. This has led the authorities there to exercise the most thorough precautions against its spread, while knowledge of the most effective modes of treatment has enable them to keep it within control.

The most serious and widespread visitation of the disease in history was that of 1878, which extended over a large portion of the South, and as far north as Cairo. Memphis was the greatest sufferer, losing upwards of 4,000 of its population, although New Orleans lost nearly the same number. Memphis was again visited the following year, but did not suffer to the same extent, while New Orleans, by a vigorous system of quarantine and disinfection, almost entirely escaped.

The most serious epidemic was that of 1888. That began at Jacksonville, Fla., the latter part of July, and continued until December before it was exhausted. During that period there were 4,704 cases at Jacksonville with 412 deaths, while a number of smaller towns and cities, including Fernandina and Gainesville, Ga., suffered in almost equal proportion. The steps taken by Dr. John B. Hamilton, now of the Elgin (Ill.) Hospital for the Insane, but then Surgeon General of the United States army, by isolating the people in the exposed districts in various camps, is believed to have been effective in preventing the spread of the contagion.

The short period now likely to intervene between the discovery of the disease and the appearance of frost, with improved safeguards and appliances employed in its treatment of late years, justifies the hope that its effects will be of short duration and limited to a small area.

FOLLOWING WRONG LEADERS.

One of the ministers who preached last Sunday stated that one mistake which labor men of all classes are in danger of making is the "choosing and the following of wrong leaders." "The curse of the laboring man has been the so-called labor leaders. Not that they have all of them been bad, but some of them have been."

These remarks will stand a wider application. Labor men often follow wrong leaders, but they are not the only ones who do so. There are political demagogues as well as labor demagogues, and both kinds have followers.

There are some workingmen who believe that whatever Debs tells them is gospel. There are scores of minor demagogues who spend their time in fomenting strikes and teaching labor that it is being robbed by capital. There are innumerable walking delegates who are most mischievous when they are most active.

That laboring men can be deceived so often and by such arrant humbugs reflects discredit on the intelligence of labor. But it should not be forgotten that last year six and a half million men voted to make Bryan President. After such a display of ignorance as that on the part of farmers, shopkeepers, and clerks, as well as wageworkers, it is not exactly the thing to blame workingmen for being led astray by labor demagogues.

Only an inconsiderable fraction of the men who voted for Bryan would have been benefited at all had he been elected and his policy carried out. Most of them would have suffered great loss. Many who marked their ballots for Bryan knew that and yet they supported him.

They behaved in that insane fashion because he had obtained control of the party, and they felt they could not desert the party. So when some labor union falls under the control of a tonguey demagogue and a strike is ordered under his advice, members who have no faith in the leader or his policy quit work because they will not be "disloyal to the union."

It can be said of all men, and not merely of laboring men, that most of their misfortunes are due to their choosing and following wrong leaders. They do so simply because they will not take the time to think. They follow the men who promise the most without stopping to investigate whether it is possible for the promisers to keep their promises or whether it is desirable that those promises should be kept.

ABOLITION OF SIBERIAN HORRORS.

The announcement recently made that the Czar has determined upon at least a partial abolition of the policy of exiling offenders to Siberia has attracted much attention and comment, the latter being distinctly favorable to the humane instincts of the Czar as well as to his desire to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather, Alexander II., who emancipated the serfs, and to institute a reform in the governmental policy of Russia. Without detracting at all from any credit the world may be disposed to give to the Czar it is possible that another reason may be assigned for the proposed change in policy.

The near approach of the completion of the great overland transsiberian railroad will open up to free settlement a vast area of country, as extensive, in fact, as the whole United States, and multitudes of Russians may be expected to pour into that territory when access to it by rail becomes easy, quick, and cheap. They will be attracted there by the farming, mining, and fishing prospects which there is every reason to believe are very promising, as well as for commercial purposes. The Czar in such case cannot well continue making Siberia a penal colony after this migratory movement thither begins to take place. On the other hand he must find some new place or places for the detention and imprisonment of Russians convicted of crime.

A similar experience occurred in the relations of Great Britain to Australia. The latter country was used by the British for many years as a penal territory for convicts and felons. But when free and honest settlers sought the continental island the government ceased to send convicts there and made other arrangements for them. The same motives and reasons may now be producing the change in the policy of the Czar to which THE TRIBUNE has made allusion. Assuming such to be the case, it would still be a great reform and productive of benefit to the whole empire to abolish the practice of making Siberia a penal colony. A new locality can be found on the large Saghalien Island north of Japan, and convicts could be transported thither overland by rail to the Pacific seaboard or by water via the Suez Canal, or around the Cape of Good Hope, and thereby save them that awful land journey on foot, occupying from four to six months of extraordinary fatigue and suffering. This of itself would be a material abatement of the terrors of Siberia as well as of the cruelties practiced on the march which are sometimes even worse than those experienced in prison camps. It is one of those cases where any change apparently would be for the better.

JOHANN MOST has shaken the dust of New York off his unpleasant feet and taken his way to Buffalo, where he is to edit a labor paper. Having never had anything to do with labor, and being opposed to it on principle, it is not exactly clear why he should edit a paper devoted to it unless he proposes to advocate its discontinuance. The hardest work which Most performs is in the consumption of beer, and on the occasion of his farewell appearance forty kegs were drank by himself and his ragtag and bobtail following. In his remarks to the motley audience Most said: "Anarchy of the old type is dead anyhow. I gave up long ago the propaganda of the deed, as the physical force agitation is called, and it is only advocated now by a few silly women and crack-brained enthusiasts." Most gave up the propaganda two or three years ago, when he was dragged out from under a bed by the New York police. He has not even the courage of the "silly women and crack-brained enthusiasts."

DIVER CLARKE says he does not like the taste of Chicago River water. The honest truth is that the water of the Chicago River is not good until it has been sifted and boiled.

GENERAL WEYLER, we are informed, is at bay. This is his chance, then, to gather a few greatly needed laurels.

IT seems queer that Chicago Lawn should be suffering from lack of water, inasmuch as Chicago's streets are constantly flooded.

AS BETWEEN the Klondike and the gulf coast it is safer, perhaps, to stay right here.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Supreme Test.

"I don't see anything so very difficult in jumping from the top of the Halsted street bridge down into the river," observed Mr. Chugwater. "If that young What's-His-Name wants to do something really creditable let him jump from the river to the top of the Halsted street bridge."

His Sensitive Nature.

"O, no!" protested the bank cashier. "I never could endure the exposure!"

But the photographer assured him that on account of the darkness of the day at least thirty seconds would be required.

And he faced it out.

No Unnecessary Display.

"Let me see—last Saturday was Miss May Tewer's birthday, was it not? How did the day pass off?"

"It passed off quietly. It was her fortieth."

Learning the Language.

Said the foreigner's valet:
"I understand fully;
"Ze ballet is bally—
Zen bullet is bully!"

Had Faith, but—

Miraculous Healer—"Ah, my friend, you have returned to tender a pecuniary offering, perhaps?"

Mr. Pneer (relieved of his rheumatism)—"No, I've come back for my crutches. If I have to get a new pair they will cost me $2."

Synonymous.

"I see," remarked the live stock editor, "you use the expression, 'corn shoots' in your column this morning. May I ask what a corn shoot is?"

"A corn shoot," replied the agricultural editor, "is about the same thing as a crop report."

Needed Lubrication.

Tommy—"See the old pigeon. He's oiling himself."

Sammy—"I wish he'd oil them young pigeons in the barn. I'm gettin' awful tired of hearing 'em squeak."

Then They Clinched.

"I don't want anny more av yer lip!" threateningly exclaimed O'Hoolihan.

"Dot's righdt!" retorted Goldstein. "Your lip vos dree dimes pigger ash mine alretty!"

PERSONALS.

The town of Dawson, Alaska, which is the scene of so much excitement at present, was named after Judge "Lafe" Dawson, a Missouri politician, who died at Maysville, Ky., a few months ago.

Kaiser Wilhelm is a great collector of autographs, and he specially prizes the signatures of military commanders of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, of which he has a large collection.

A young woman has received the unusual honor of the freedom of a London guild. She is a daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney, and, having written a history of gardening in England, has just been thus honored by the Worshipful Company of Gardeners.

Verestchagin, the Russian battle painter, will be the first recipient of the Nobel prize, given for "the propagation of pacific ideas," it is said, as his pictures have brought out the true horrors of war. Kaiser Wilhelm calls them "the best assurance against war."

"Shortly before his death," says the London Chronicle, "Edmond de Goncourt met at a dinner M. Raymond Poincare, the well known French advocate and politician. M. Poincare was thinking at the time of abandoning politics and devoting himself exclusively to the bar. He discussed his intentions with De Goncourt, who protested: 'What! You mean going back to that wretched barrister business?' M. Poincare defended his projects, but De Goncourt was not to be persuaded, and ended by saying: 'Avocasser, avocasser, that will be a nice way of spending your time!' The irony of fate has willed it that it should be M. Poincare who has defended Edmond de Goncourt's will in court and secured its validation."

BEST THINGS FROM EXCHANGES

Five Brothers Who Had Never Seen One Another Before Become Acquainted at Buffalo.

The recent Grand Army encampment held at Buffalo was the cause of many a happy reunion, dramas in real life, of which the public knew little or nothing. An incident came to the notice of a reporter yesterday of five brothers, who were visiting in this city, and who were all brought together for the first time in their lives. The oldest had broken the family ties before the youngest was born, and the other brothers had been separated through other circumstances, so that their meeting in this city was the first time that all five had been together.

The names of these five are William Getchell of West Haven, Mich., aged 58 years; Earl of New Haven, Conn., aged 55; Martin C. of Ovid, Mich., aged 53; Frank A. of Elmira, aged 47, and Charles of 72 Caledonia avenue, this city, aged 39. All are strong, stalwart, robust, and good-natured, and when they were seen together yesterday they presented an interesting and unique picture. The three oldest are veterans of the late war, and that they were fighters of no mean ability is shown by the innumerable scars from bullet wounds, saber cuts, and the like that all three bear upon their persons.

The three veterans were in attendance at the national encampment, and they took the opportunity of visiting their youngest brother in this city, whom they had not met since the close of the war. At the same time the second youngest came up from Elmira, and so the union was perfected. All of the brothers boast of the fact that they are stanch Republicans, ever have been, and always will be advocates of the principles of the party, and rooters for its candidates. The quintet went to one of the down-town photograph galleries yesterday, after which each went to his home. There were three other brothers in this remarkable family. Morris Getchell, also a veteran, died in Dakota two years ago, aged 60 years; Edward of Detroit, and Parker of St. Paul are still living. They come from long-lived ancestors, and all are over six feet tall.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Mexico Preparing to Knock the Value of Silver Still Lower.

The continued decline in the value of silver bullion, writes T. H. Martin of Atlanta, Ga., to the New York Sun, is no doubt surprising to very many people who have been entirely honest in their friendship for the white metal, and there has been a great deal of speculation regarding the matter. Both the friends and enemies of "free coinage" have given very liberal expression to their several views. But it seems to me that the most important factor in the future worth of silver has been overlooked in these discussions.

My investigations in Mexico, Central and South America have convinced me that the price at which silver can be profitably mined depends simply upon a question of transportation; especially is this true in Mexico. The richest silver deposits in that country are far removed from lines of railroad, and as there is no available timber or coal for smelting purposes, the ore must be transported many miles upon the backs of small pack mules; or else charcoal must be packed in the same way to the location of the mines.

This very tedious and expensive means of transportation renders it unprofitable to work even the richest silver deposits when they are located any considerable distance from lines of railroad. But when the roads are constructed to the mines and the ore can be transported to smelters at a nominal cost, or fuel delivered on the ground without the necessity of expensive transportation, there are hundreds of deposits in the countries named that can be worked profitably at a selling price for their output that would seem utterly ridiculous if named at this time.

Such lines of railroad are now being pushed to completion, and it is this agency that will force a continued depreciation in the value of silver. An honest investigation of these conditions must convince even the most stubborn advocate that the decline in the market value of silver has only fairly begun.

Seth Low Against Tammany for Mayor of Greater New York.

New York World (Dem.): Seth Low has been nominated for Mayor by the joint action of Citizens' committees representing all the boroughs of Greater New York except that of Brooklyn. The committee of Mr. Low's old friends, though refusing to confer with other organizations on any other basis than that of his nomination, decided that it could best promote this result by "continuing its efforts for the harmonious action of all organizations opposed to Tammany," and withdrew from the meeting. Its members, and those whom it represents, will of course support his election with the utmost zeal.

The conference of the Republicans and other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall recommended that the nominating conventions of the bodies which they represented be held on Sept. 28. There can be little doubt that they will unite in the nomination of Mr. Low. He is unquestionably the strongest candidate that could be found for the allies that seek a union as the only hope of success. He has been tried and not found wanting in positions requiring great administrative ability. He has the prime qualifications of capacity, character, and courage. And he has the advantage, which no other man possesses, of 130,000 citizens pledged to his support.

Though it might and should have been brought about with greater tact, the result is propitious for the cause of good government in this imperial city. Mr. Low's candidacy will be stronger among independent and Democratic voters because of his nomination by a non-partisan body.

It is almost inconceivable now that Tammany will fail to see the necessity of nominating, if it can secure the consent of such a candidate, "as good a man as Seth Low—plus Democracy."

Explained His Success.

Henry Miller, the well-known rancher, was busily engaged in counting a big herd of cattle as they were driven by him. when an acquaintance approached with the greeting:

"Hello, Henry!"

Miller kept on counting, not daring to even turn his head for fear of losing his count.

"Hello, Henry," repeated his acquaintance, thinking he had not been heard.

Still Miller kept on with his count.

"Say, Miller, you needn't be so stuck up because you are worth a few dollars," remarked his friend angrily. "I knew you when you were peddling sausages on the street."

The rancher had just completed his count, and, turning on his acquaintance, said:

"Yes, by tam, und if I don't have got any more sense as you I be selling sausages yet."—San Francisco Post.

Fairly Put.

We are perfectly willing to concede to the free silver press that the gold standard victory of last year did not create the demand for wheat nor the natural increase in the price of that commodity. This point gained, let them display equal candor, and stop denying or disparaging the evidences of good times. In the first place, this denial is not truthful, because there are physical evidences all through the country that the tide has turned, and that good times are with us; and, in the second place, such talk tends to demoralize people and to discourage the enterprise and effort necessary to reap the benefits of the changed conditions of things.—Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

Brethren in Unity.

It is difficult to learn from the Hon. John R. McLean's newspaper that the Hon. Horace Leonidas Chapman is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Yet justice has not parted with her scales. It is impossible to learn from the Hon. Horace Leonidas Chapman that the Hon. John R. McLean is a Democratic candidate for Senator in Congress from Ohio. So dear to all the gods is heavenly harmony. So blessed 'tis to see brethren in unity.—Exchange.

Canadian Military Railroad.

By reason of a singular complacency on the part of this government, the Canadian Pacific railroad has been allowed all the privileges of a United States railroad without being subjected, as other continental railroads are, to government control and regulation. By a provision in the Dingley tariff act the privileges so extended have been withdrawn.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wants a Better Dollar.

A guide-book to Spain, dated 1855, casually mentions that "a Mexican dollar is valued at four shillings four pence!" The recollection of those delightful days when a dollar was a coin to travel with, and made a royal tip for a servant, makes some of our older citizens pensive. The veterans of the Vera Cruz railway will tell the curious questioner of the time when they sold their dollars at a neat premium. Time has flown, and the eagle on the dollar has also flown away with most of its value.—Mexican Herald.

Constable Wooten's Bullet-Proof Shirt.

Kentucky is the home of up-to-date officers. J. P. Wooten is a constable in Breathitt County, Ky. In the same county there are any number of moonshiners. In order to cope with these outlaws of the mountains, whose aim is invariably true, Constable Wooten has just purchased in this city an absolutely bullet-proof steel shirt.—Louisville Post.

One Redeeming Feature.

The clause which has "laid the ax at the root of the unscrupulously used power of the Canadian Pacific railway" is the one redeeming clause in the Dingley act.—Louisville Dispatch.

Warning to Baseball Managers.

Another season such as the one just passed will hurt baseball. Rowdyism and drunkenness have given the sport a very black eye.—Richmond Globe.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says that "to say that times are not better and that business has not improved is as fatuous as to claim that the present wave of prosperity is due to the Dingley bill or the triumph of the Republican party in November last."

The New Orleans Picayune thinks that "it is particularly unfortunate for the silverites that the largest and most striking item in the general sum of improvement is the advance in wheat. This is not merely because the advance in wheat is coincident with the decline in silver, thus refuting a favorite dictum of the silverite financiers, but also because, outside of the South, the cause of silver was strongest in the great wheat-growing States."

The Vicksburg Herald says of the Chicago platform: "There was not a Southern State convention that would not have repudiated it if presented when delegates were being chosen to the convention. And nothing but an unreasoning rage and a condition of hysterical excitement ever led to its unquestioning adoption. As it stands the platform would never be readopted. But even if it would, Southern Democrats would stand no further surrender to Populism. The South may be all wrong on silver, but it is not inclined to anarchy or socialism."

"In what plight does this disgraceful action of the Reading convention leave the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania, who will read with shame and amazement the details of the proceedings this morning?" asks the Philadelphia Record (Nat. Dem.). "The opportunity for solidity this year and for success next year has been thrown away. The party has been again set upon the chase of a feather—a financial nightmare—and this poor, misgoverned, boss-bedeviled State has been again left naked to the scourge and the rapine of its plunderers."

Governor Foster of Louisiana, in a published interview, favors the proposed constitutional convention, mainly for the purpose of establishing a suffrage qualification which will bar the illiterate from the polls. The New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.) notes a subsidence of the opposition to a convention on the part of the whites. It is pointed out in the arguments for a convention that Louisiana is the only one of the States where the negroes are numerically stronger, which has not established an educational qualification for the suffrage.

"The Reading convention has widened the breach in the Democratic party," comments the Philadelphia Press (Rep.). "It has left those who still believe in honest money nothing to do but act with the only effective honest-money party. That many of them will help to swell the Republican vote, ignoring all other questions, cannot be doubted. There are others who will seek to maintain an honest-money Democratic party, while others will let Democratic politics alone until such time as it can be participated in without defilement."

"The Pennsylvania Republican State convention made many thousands of votes for Dr. Swallow, the pyrotechnic Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer," says the Philadelphia Times (Nat. Dem.), "and the socalled Democratic State convention at Reading has made other thousands of votes for the same candidate. While it is not probable, it is certainly even possible that the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer will not command a larger vote than Dr. Swallow, who happens to be in a position to receive the votes of both Democrats and Republicans."

There has been no such striking evidence of the utter demoralization of what used to be the Democratic party as the State convention held by the organization so called in Pennsylvania. Opening in disorder, the gathering soon degenerated into a disgraceful riot, in which men were knocked down and dragged out; and when the police had restored order after a recess the delegates turned from making war upon each other to attack all the pinciples for which their party had stood when it was worthy of support.—N. Y. Post (Free Trade Dem.).

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Bobby—"Pa, what is an heir-at-law?" Pa—"Usually the lawyer, Bobby."—Tit-Bits.

"Say, pa, what kind of pans do miners use when panning gold?" "Dust pans, my son."—Puck.

The Only Way.—"There is only one way to tell a mad dog." "How's that?" "Tell him by a long distance telephone."—Truth.

During the Last Session.—"How does the Senate stand?" "Forty bulls, thirty-six bears, and the others on the fence."—Puck.

Not Perfumery.—Bridget (surreptitiously smelling a bottle of lavender salts)—"Och, quick! Cut aff me nose befoor it effects th' rist av me body."—Judge.

The Sunday school class was singing "I want to be an angel." "Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?" asked the teacher. "I'm singing as loud as I feel," explained Bobby.—Tit-Bits.

"And you want to marry my daughter, do you?" said Mr. Stockbroker. "Well, not right away, sir," said the timid youth; "but I'd like to have an option on her."—Yonkers Statesman.

Fenderson—"I say, did you ever see the sun rise in the morning?" Fogg—"No. That's just the trouble, you know. If it rose at any other time I might be able to see it."—Boston Transcript.

Hicks—"I suppose that is a bargain between Dick and Miss Sparker. They seem made for each other." Wicks—"Yes; as soon as they met he made for her and she made for him."—Boston Transcript.

Mistress—"When you came here a few days ago you said your name was Mary. Now I find in your book that it is Kittie." Cook—"O, madam, that's all right. Mary is my pseudonyme."—Fliegende Blätter.

Somewhat Alike.—"A Frenchman says that love is a disease that closely resembles alcoholism." "There may be some truth in that. I have noticed that the gold cure is frequently efficacious in both diseases."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Interesting Speculation.—"My dear," asked his wife, "what are you thinking about?" "I was thinking," replied the Theosophist, shaking off his fit of dreamy abstraction, "which make of wheel I will ride the next time I appear on earth."—Puck.

Only an Old Man's Notion.—"It's a woman, not a man, you see in the moon," shouted the female orator. "I guess she's 'bout right," interrupted a patriarch in the back part of the hall, "that's the reason the blamed thing's so changeable."—Detroit Free Press.

Positive.—"We have parted forever," said the young man, sadly. "She is never going to even write to me again." "Are you sure of that?" asked his sympathetic friend. "Yes. She told me so in each of her last three letters."—Washington Evening Star.

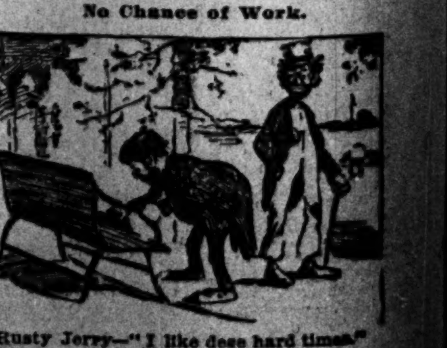
First Dentist—"The fact is, I've got gentleness down to such a fine point that all my patients go to sleep while I'm pulling their teeth." Second Dentist—"That's nothing! Mine are beginning to have their photographs taken while I operate, because they always have such pleasant expressions on their faces."—Tit-Bits.

A couple of years ago I saw the following stanza surmounting the advertisement of a "prosperous" firm in one of our country papers:

"France has her lily and England her rose,
And everybody knows where the shamrock grows;
Scotland has her thistle a-blooming on the hill,
But America's proud emblem is the One-Dollar Bill."

Must Hold Up Something.—"Not long ago a man was being sworn as a witness before a Glasgow bailie, who was well known as being very strict. "Hold up your right arm," commanded his worship. "I canna dae't," said the witness. "Why not?" "Got shot in that arm." "Then hold up your left." "Canna dae that, either; got shot in the ither airm, too." "Then hold up your leg," responded the irate magistrate. "No man can be sworn in this court without holding up something."—Boston Globe.

No Chance of Work.



Rusty Jerry—"I like dese hard times."
Running Tom—"Why?"
Rusty Jerry—'Cause dere's nothin' doin'."

TO STOP THE FEVER.

United States Government Takes Prompt Measures.

TO FIGHT YELLOW JACK.

Five Marine Hospital Surgeons Are Sent South.

CARTER GOES FROM CHICAGO

Reports Indicate the Disease Is Not Spreading.

BUT ONE CASE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—"We will have five surgeons of the Marine Hospital service in the vicinity of Ocean Springs, Miss., within forty-eight hours," said Surgeon General Wyman, as he cleared away the stains of travel this afternoon after a hurried journey from Vineyard Haven, Mass., "for at the first intimation of danger orders were given for an expert on yellow fever to proceed at once to the scene of the latest outbreak of the scourge.

"Surgeon Murray will be in charge of the quarantine station and detention camp when established, and will be assisted by Surgeon Carter, who is now stationed at Chicago, but will attend to tracing cases outside the limits of Ocean Springs by Dr. John Guiteras of Philadelphia and Surgeons Waslin and Geddings.

"For several months past Dr. Geddings has been abroad studying yellow fever bacillus at the Pasteur institute at Paris, and he returned to this country today. He received orders to proceed at once to Mississippi to make a study of the yellow fever germs of the infected locality, being under the jurisdiction of the surgeon in charge.

"It is over four years since we have had an outbreak of yellow fever in the United States, the most serious of recent times having been the epidemic which prevailed at Brunswick, Ga., from July 31 to Nov. 25, 1893. This outbreak was not so serious as either of those of 1888 or 1878, for out of 1,070 cases reported as the outcome of the Brunswick epidemic only forty-six, or about 5 per cent, resulted fatally. Prior to this it was not unusual for the mortality to be about 30 per cent. We have profited by experience, however, and have been enabled to fight the scourge much more successfully and reduce the mortality, through the coöperation of the State Boards of Health, all of whom have met us more than halfway in our efforts to stamp out epidemics.

"Hitherto we have found that yellow fever was apt to prevail anywhere from the middle of July up to Christmas, and in some instances it has been most dangerous in its symptoms during the months of September and October. With a knowledge of this fact before us, we will use more caution than ever before to prevent people suffering from the fever from getting away from surveillance. There will be no shotgun cordon established, though, for that is entirely unnecessary under existing conditions.

"Orders have been given at Savannah, Ga., to send one portable sulphur fumigator and one portable steam disinfector to Ocean Springs immediately, and they will be of incalculable benefit in preventing the disease from spreading through the medium of mattresses, bedding, or clothing used by yellow fever patients. By means of the sulphur fumigator a house or a bedroom can be charged with fumes which will destroy any bacillus or germ that may be lurking within the walls, and with the disinfector sprays of steam can be turned into mattresses or other articles, which will be thoroughly purified so far as germs may be concerned. By these agencies we hope to be able to thoroughly cleanse the dwellings and contents in the vicinity of Ocean Springs, or wherever there may be an opportunity for their use."

ALARM ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

Armed Quarantine Is Maintained in Many Towns and Passengers Are Sent On North.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The yellow fever situation is very critical. The tardiness of the authorities in announcing what the disease was has enabled a number of persons from all over the South recently at Ocean Springs, Miss., which is a summer resort, to return to their homes, perhaps bringing the disease with them. These people commenced leaving the infected territory about two weeks ago, when the disease first broke out. They did not know what it was, but they were frightened enough to get away as quickly as possible. All Alabama towns have declared a strict quarantine against Ocean Springs, New Orleans, and all other infected points.

In the small towns the shotgun policy prevails. Determined officers, heavily armed, meet all trains and order persons from the yellow fever territory to go on. The trains have quit stopping at yellow fever towns, and visitors there are unable to leave. Those who made the attempt today were hustled on north and are already beyond the bounds of the State.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The local Board of Health is tightening the lines of the quarantine which has been declared against New Orleans and all coast towns between that city and Scranton, Miss., the latter place included. Quarantine officers will be put on the trains of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. No trains stop at Ocean Springs or Biloxi. Fifty men have been secured by the government to go down to form a cordon around Ocean Springs. It is the intention to entirely surround the place. There is already a temporary cordon about the place, established by the Mississippi Board of Health.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Every precaution is being taken here to prevent the introduction of yellow fever in Galveston. The City Council tonight appropriated $5,000 to clean up the city and maintain a local auxiliary quarantine. There is an undercurrent of uneasiness here but no open scare.

VIGILANCE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Only One Case Discovered There, but Great Precautions Are Taken—South Is Frightened.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The valley is panic striken by yellow fever rumors, and although the fever is at Ocean Springs, and even there in a mild form, the old reputation of the city as a fever center has led to a quarantine against New Orleans by hundreds of towns, especially by jealous rivals like Mobile and Galveston.

The Ocean Springs fever is of a very mild form, there being only twelve deaths from all causes out of 600 cases of illness, and there are now less than 2,000 people in the town and very few of them sick. The Mississippi Board of Health has guards all around the pretty town and it is as hard to get in as to get out. The few sick people will recover or be dead shortly and that will end the excitement about the resort and kill off the quarantines.

As for New Orleans, there was one case here, brought from Ocean Springs, and as soon as death resulted immediate burial and isolation followed. Owing to the natural alarm among the people the Board of Health has been asked to examine several sick people today, but so far has not found any ground to believe that there are any more genuine cases here.

Only one additional death has been reported at Ocean Springs with symptoms of yellow fever, a mulatto. No new cases had been reported during the afternoon. Ocean Springs has now been absolutely cut off from the outside world, and the only means of reaching the town are by wire and mail. The telegraph operator there is well nigh worked to death.

It was said this afternoon there was only one ton of ice in the town, and there was no way to get more. Ice is necessary where fever rages. Physicians at the Springs get but little rest, and it is not so certain the medical supplies will not soon be exhausted, but in the course of a day or two means will be found whereby relief will be supplied. If required, city physicians will volunteer to aid the local doctors.

The Board of Health has withdrawn quarantine restrictions against all points on the gulf coast, upon certificate from its own health officers of non-existence of suspicious fever, excepting Ocean Springs and Biloxi.

Physicians are promptly reporting cases of fever that come under their observation. Dr. Walmsley said tonight four or five doubtful cases had been reported, and that members of the Board of Experts had investigated them all. In none of them was there a trace or symptom of yellow fever.

DENIES THE CAMPION CASE.

Physician at Edwards, Miss., Says There Is No Yellow Fever There—It Is Dengue Fever.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 7.—A telephone message from Dr. McCallum at Edwards, Miss., emphatically denies the existence of yellow fever in or near the town. It is now stated that the Anderson family were suffering from dengue fever and that they are now recovering. Dr. McCallum says Sid Campion, who died at Edwards Sunday, was suffering from malarial fever.

BILOXI HAS THREE CASES.

They Are Under Guard and No Fear Is Felt That the Disease Will Spread.

Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 7.—At 10:30 o'clock tonight three well defined cases of yellow fever here. They are under guard and no fear is felt.

DR. CARTER IS ORDERED SOUTH.

Surgeon in Command of the Marine Hospital, Chicago, Goes to the Yellow Fever District.

Dr. H. R. Carter, surgeon in command of the Chicago Marine Hospital, has been ordered to Ocean Springs, Miss., to assist other government physicians in their efforts to prevent yellow fever from becoming epidemic. The official order reached Chicago late on Monday night and yesterday afternoon Dr. Carter left over the Illinois Central road. He will join the other government physicians at New Orleans and proceed with them to the seat of danger.

Dr. Carter has been in charge of the Marine Hospital here since last October, having succeeded Dr. J. B. Hamilton. He has had great experience with yellow fever. He was quarantine officer at Dry Tortugas when the dreaded "yellow jack" was epidemic there. During the yellow fever outbreak at Brunswick, Ga., several years ago, he had charge of the staff of marine surgeons sent there. He has also encountered the dreaded disease on many other occasions and is thoroughly familiar with the best means of fighting it.

Dr. Carter will remain until all danger is over. During his absence Dr. S. R. Tabb is temporarily in charge of the Marine Hospital work here.

No Apprehension at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—While the health officers here have not the slightest fears of yellow fever reaching Memphis, they do not propose to run any risks of importation, and will tomorrow place a strict watch upon the incoming trains and boats from the South.

To Protect Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Dr. Egan, Secretary of the State Board of Health, today appointed Dr. John R. Neeley of Chicago and Dr. E. P. Bartlett of this city to go to Cairo and inspect all northbound trains and boats. They will report in case any symptoms of yellow fever appear. One other physician will be appointed tomorrow and the three will remain at Cairo to be on the ground in case it is necessary to establish a State quarantine.

STILL PROBING THE RENN CASE.

Police Secure a Continuance of the Inquest in Order to Gather All the Witnesses.

Deputy Coroner Schaefer yesterday continued the inquest over Frank Renn of 95 Seward street, who was found with his skull fractured at Eighteenth street and Arthur avenue on Monday morning. The continuance was granted because the police wish to have time to summon all the persons who had witnessed the affair.

In the meantime John Wright, living at 46 Canalport avenue, who has confessed to killing Renn, and Thomas Cassidy of 25 Blair street, who was arrested on the charge of being an accessory, will be kept in custody.

It was learned yesterday that bad blood had existed between the men ever since the World's Fair year. The trouble which ended in Renn's death, it is said, began by Renn refusing Wright a small loan. Cassidy is alleged to have sided with Wright, and both men, the police say, have at different times threatened to kill Renn. On Sunday night Renn met Wright and Cassidy in a saloon. They left the place together and soon after the quarrel began which ended in the death of Renn.

Wright admits the killing, but says he does not know what started the fight. Cassidy still sticks to his first story—that he did not have anything to do with the killing except to act as peacemaker.

Mrs. Ellen Moran, an aunt of Renn, who lives at 105 Seward street, feels sure her nephew was the victim of a plot.

DR. HENSON SAYS HE'LL STAY.

Denies He Will Accept a Call from Brooklyn or Anywhere Else—Chicago Suits Him.

Dr. P. S. Henson returned from his six weeks' vacation in the East yesterday, and will occupy his old pulpit at the First Baptist Church as usual on Sunday. He expressed himself as much surprised at the credence given the rumor he intended to accept a call from the Washington Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and denied emphatically he had even considered such an offer.

"I have a great many friends in Brooklyn and I love the grand old city," said Dr. Henson last evening, "and it is true I was informed the Washington Avenue Church would tender me a call if I would accept. I told my friends I was part of Chicago and Chicago was part of me, and I would never leave it unless something unforeseen should happen to cause me to change my views.

"No, I intend to finish my life's work in Chicago, and no offer, no matter how tempting it may be, will receive any serious consideration from me as long as I am so well contented with my work here."

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Greenebaum-Cantor Betrothal Is Announced—Weddings Past and to Come.

The engagement is announced of Miss Greenebaum, daughter of Mr. D. S. Greenebaum, 3156 South Park avenue, to Mr. Jacob A. Cantor of New York. Miss Greenebaum returned home on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa F. Leopold, 214 Thirty-second street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Blanche Leopold, to Mr. Saul Goldberg of Duluth, Minn. "At home" Sept. 12 and 14.

The wedding of Miss Emma Albertine Adams to Mr. S. H. Allinder Adams took place on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Keiser, 2255 South Park avenue, the Rev. Johnston Myers officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will be "at home" after Oct. 10 at 4600 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. Fenton B. Turck, 555 Dearborn avenue, held her first post-nuptial reception yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. Byron Turck, Mrs. H. E. Paine, and Miss Blackhall.

A garden party and luncheon were given yesterday by the women of the Lincoln club, 231 Ashland boulevard.

OUT OF A CITY JOB.

Civil Service Commission Discharges Lutzenkirchen.

BURKE DECLARES WAR.

Threatens to Carry the Case to Mayor at Once.

KRAUS DUBS IT CONTEMPT.

Henry Lutzenkirchen, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, was discharged yesterday from the employ of the city by order of the Civil Service commission. Lutzenkirchen is the protégé of Oil Inspector Burke, head of the Democratic machine, and his discharge was at once accepted as the gage of battle by the politicians who have been so long covertly attacking the commission.

Burke came out into the open at once and declared it meant war to the knife between the politicians and the commission from this time on.

"We will go to the Mayor as soon as he gets back," said Burke, "and find out whether or not we can get Democrats put to work at the City Hall."

"What do you want?" he was asked.

"We want fair play, and we mean to get it."

Wild Rumors in Plenty.

In the meantime the City Hall was wild with rumors. One was that all three Civil Service Commissioners had drawn up their resignations and would present them to the Mayor on his return unless he gave the commission a heartier support in the future. President Kraus and Commissioner Winston both ridiculed this story as soon as they heard it.

"Nothing is further from our intentions than resigning," said Mr. Kraus, "neither is there any reason why we should. We have no complaint to make of the past actions of the Mayor nor any reason to suppose he will change his course in the future."

The discharge of Lutzenkirchen grew out of his following the advice of Corporation Counsel Thornton and posing before the Civil Service Commission much as Alderman Mangler recently did before the grand jury.

Lutzenkirchen has been at the head of a coterie of subheads of department in the City Hall which has been doing all it could to discredit the work of the Civil Service Commission. Saturday Lutzenkirchen sent out the story that advance copies of the questions asked in examinations had been offered for a price, and the commission at once sent out a subpœna for Mr. Lutzenkirchen and told him to bring his evidence with him.

Refuses to Answer.

Yesterday he appeared before the commission and blankly refused to answer any of the questions put him. Some of these questions and his responses were as follows:

"Is it not a fact that if you have circulated such stories you did it to slander the commission and its employés, and that you had no facts to base it on? Have you not been pretty busy circulating reports about the resigning of the commissioners, and ruptures between the Mayor and the commission, solely for the purpose of slandering the commission?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Am I then to construe your continued refusal to answer the questions on the ground that you know of no one in this department that solicited a bribe?"

"No, not on that ground at all. I simply refuse because I do not believe I am here as the law requires I should be."

Lutzenkirchen was then dismissed.

The records were examined and it was found Lutzenkirchen was a sixty-day man, appointed with the consent of the commission.

"He is clearly in contempt of the commission," then remarked Mr. Kraus, "and if we were to swear out a bench warrant we could punish him for contempt of court. But such a proceeding is roundabout, and I guess the most direct way of getting at the matter is to deprive him of his present job. Mr. Secretary, you will make out a revocation of the permission for his appointment."

So five minutes afterward a messenger boy carried the following note to Commissioner of Public Works McGann, and Lutzenkirchen was a politician out of a job:

"Dear Sir: I am directed by the commission to withdraw the authority given you under date of June 15 for a secretary for the Department of Public Works and to state that after this date the pay of Mr. Henry Lutzenkirchen will be stopped. Very respectfully, J. M. GLENN, Secretary."

Opinions on the Case.

"This closes the Lutzenkirchen case," said President Kraus afterwards. "The man was in contempt of the commission and discharged for that cause. Were he to come before us and testify, he could purge himself of contempt and might thus be reinstated."

Corporation Counsel Thornton, Lutzenkirchen's adviser, was indignant at the commission's action.

"The proceedings of the commission," he said "were not legal. Mr. Lutzenkirchen acted wisely in the matter, and I think his position would be sustained in any court."

But in spite of Mr. Thornton's opinion, Mr. Lutzenkirchen is now out of a job, and people around the City Hall yesterday were recalling the story of the lawyer who told his client: "Why, they can't put you in jail for that!"

"That's all right," replied the client, "but I'm in jail just the same, ain't I?"

Commissioner McGann had this to say of the incident:

"It is a matter entirely between the commission and an employé of the department; and the department itself has nothing to do with it."

MAYOR IS AT HOME AGAIN.

Burke Meets Mr. Harrison at the Depot with His Tale of Woe.

Mayor Harrison reached home last evening. He came in over the Grand Trunk railway on the train which was due at 9:10 p. m., and, although it was twenty-five minutes late, found the faithful Burke waiting to receive him.

Burke had a long story to tell about the "high-handed" way in which the Civil Service commission had been treating his protégé, Lutzenkirchen, and the woes of the Democratic sixty-day men at the City Hall, but the Mayor told him he guessed it would keep till today, and went to the Leland Hotel to go to bed.

When asked what he intended to do in the matter of the day's developments regarding the fight on civil service reform the Mayor replied:

"It is a rule of mine not to talk about matters concerning which I am not informed, and I must stick to it in this instance. I know nothing about what has been happening in Chicago of late, and consequently must decline to discuss the matter. When I have a chance to inform myself as to the situation I may have something to say, but it will not be this evening."

To all further questions the Mayor replied:

"If you want fish stories I can give them to you," and he proceeded to do it in a way which would have made Izaak Walton's heart ache.

The Mayor had been fishing at St. Raymons, which he located as "ninety-three miles from nowhere, to the north of Montreal," one of the fishing rivers controlled by clubs where the fish are preserved, and, according to his account, trout ranging in size from a pound and a quarter to two pounds and a half just lie in wait for the fishermen in those waters and beg to be caught. The Mayor used flies, he said, and it was a common thing to hook two fish at one cast, and, in short, the only limit to the number caught was the length of time the fisherman had to spend catching them.

He had one story about 100 trout, none of them less than a pound and a half and some over two and a half, caught in an hour, and other stories to suit other tastes and hearers.

The Mayor returned in excellent health and said he had come to stay.

PUPILS AT STUDY AGAIN.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

Increased Attendance Reported at the Hyde Park, Englewood, Lake View, and Calumet High, and Several of the Grammar Schools—Estimated First Day Enrollment Is 200,000—Room for All the Children, Though Some of the Buildings Are Crowded.

The public schools of Chicago began a new year's work yesterday with a first day's enrollment roughly estimated at 200,000. This, it is believed, will be increased to 240,000 within a few days. Large increases are reported in several of the high and grammar schools, and the new buildings were well filled. Despite labor troubles all were in condition to be used, though in several the heating apparatus has not been installed.

More than usual interest was centered about this year's opening owing to the pending labor trouble between the School board and the Building Trades council, and the claim made that thousands of children would have to be turned away owing to the unfinished condition of many of the buildings.

Room for All Pupils.

As Superintendent Lane predicted several days ago, however, there was room for all the children who applied, and it was only found necessary to hold double sessions in the Ward, Medill, and part of the Calhoun Schools. These sessions were from 8:30 to 12:30 in the morning and in the afternoon from 12:30 to 4:30. Until the days grow perceptibly shorter it is not believed the arrangement will cause any great inconvenience to the pupils.

Superintendent Lane was unable to give out any figures regarding the day's enrollment, but the indications of an increase over last year were so pronounced in several of the schools as to lead to the belief the enrollment would be found to reach at least 200,000.

Marked Increases.

Thus there were marked increases reported at the Hyde Park, Englewood, Lake View, and Calumet High Schools, and the new A. H. Burley, the D. R. Cameron, the Lafayette, the Medill, and the Sherwood Schools.

The increase at the Hyde Park School was especially noticeable. Considerable of this increase was reported to be due to the transfer of pupils from the South Division High School.

Nearly the same increase, however, was reported at the Englewood High School, where the overflow has largely filled up the branches. An overflow was also reported at the Calumet.

The present indications are that the attendance will exceed 240,000. Superintendent Lane said late in the afternoon it looked as though more teachers would be needed.

Board Rooms Crowded.

The rooms of the Board of Education in the Schiller Building were busy places. During the morning the clerks and officials were busy with special orders connected with the opening of the schools, and in the afternoon crowds of teachers and others were looking for information, securing printed matter, and other things needed in connection with the work in hand.

Superintendent Lane expressed himself as highly gratified at the attendance, and the general absence of any trouble in connection with the opening.

The new Kozminski School at Fifty-fourth street and Ingleside avenue was opened by Superintendent Lewis. The appointment of Richard Waterman as principal has not been confirmed by the board. The school opened with 500 pupils, who come mostly from the James W. Scott, Ray, and Kenwood Schools.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Supplies committee and the janitor in the Schiller Building to consider what effect the strike would have upon the coal supply in connection with the probable demands of the schools. The meeting developed the fact there was a good supply of coal in most of the schools, and it was the opinion there was nothing in the future situation to warrant any apprehension.

SIX KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Workmen Blown to Atoms by a Combination of Natural Gas and Nitroglycerin.

Cygnet, O., Sept. 7.—A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerin occurred here this afternoon at 3 o'clock, which resulted in the death of six people whose names are known and others at present unknown. The killed are: Sam Barber, Allen Fallis, John Thompson, Charles Partel, Henry Lansdale, —— Havens, a boy.

The explosion occurred at the Grant well, located at the rear of the National Supply company's office building, in the village limits. This well had just been shot by Samuel Barber, the shooter for the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo company. The well was a gasser, and when the 120 quarts of glycerin let down in the well exploded the gas ignited, and with a terrific roar the flames shot high above the derrick. As soon as the drillers saw the flames several climbed into the derrick to shut off the gas, but they had hardly got there when there was a terrible explosion. The burning gas had started the remaining glycerin in the empty cans standing in a wagon near the derrick. In another wagon near by were some cans containing another 120 quarts of the stuff, and this was started by the force of the first explosion.

The second was blended with the first in a mighty roar, and the town and surrounding country for miles trembled from the shock.

The National Supply company's building was completely demolished, and nothing remains but a big hole where the wagons stood. There is not a whole pane of glass in any window in the town, and every house and store was shaken to its foundation.

FLORAL FETE DAY AT SARATOGA

Summer City of the Springs Literally Hidden with Decorations of Flowers.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Over 1,000 delighted spectators this afternoon viewed the moving panoramic parade which opened the fourth annual fête of the Saratoga Floral association. Brilliant as were the other demonstrations given during the seasons of 1894, '95, and '96, today's magnificent and unrivaled pageant far surpassed them in every particular.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Judgments.

Judge Allen—United States Circuit Court—23801—United States vs. Thaddeus O. Jones; by dflt., $38.11.

Judge Burke—17752—Frank H. Wing vs. William C. Reynolds; on findg., $375, and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Shepard—182727—Dooling vs. Wood; dec. sale.—184181—Boardman vs. Brownell; dec. sale.—171656—Schmitt vs. Cooper; def., dec.

Judge Gibbons—170600—Rena, from Irving Well; div.

Judge Tuthill—171427—Katherine, from Horace F. White; div.

Judge Burke—4775—Nichols vs. Stevenson; dec. sale.—4595—Same vs. Same; same.—4596—Same vs. Same; same.—8594—Date vs. Newton; dec. sale.—7001—Ruppert vs. McDonald; dec. sale.—5923—Colburn vs. Freed; dec. sale.—174685—Schuler vs. Kochersperger; dec.—9173—Forester B. and L. Assn. vs. Murphy; dec. sale.

Court Calls Today.

Judge Shepard—Emergency business.

Judge Burke—Emergency business.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—9:30 a. m.—Motions, of course. 10 a. m.—15182, 15634.

Judge Allen—United States Circuit Court—171, 174, 175, 184, 185, 200, 201; 155, 156, 157 on trial.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court—1143, 1082, 1203, 1349, 1402, 1450, 1482.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court—1084, 1484, 1481, 1449, 1400, 1398, 1452.

IF YOU LACK ENERGY

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

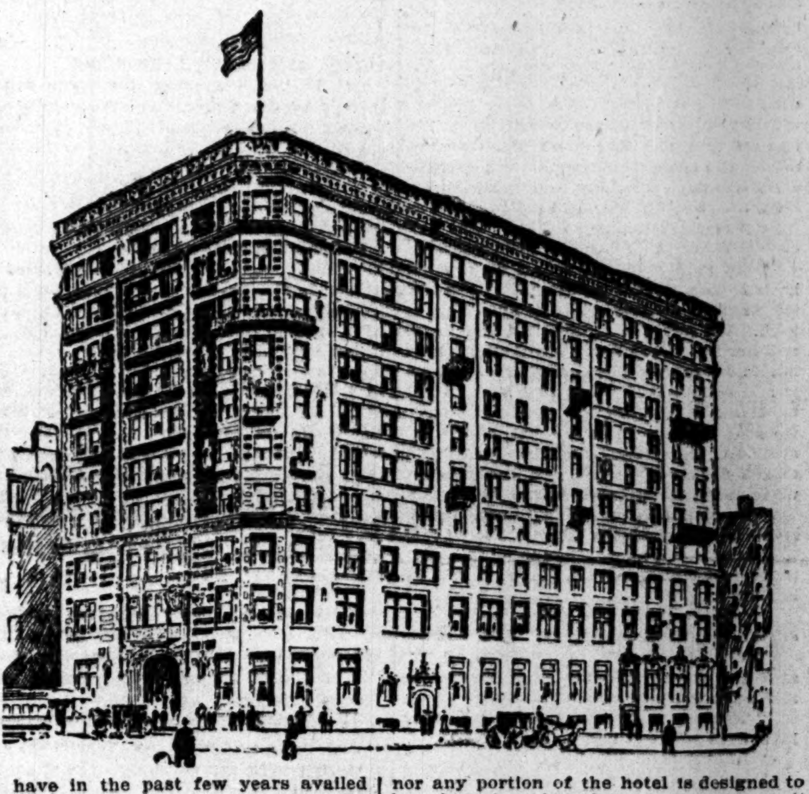
It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.

HOTEL TOURAINE.

Formal Opening in Boston of This Most Superb and Complete Hostelry of Modern Times.

The Glories of the French Renaissance as Typified in the World-Famed Chateau de Boies Mirrored in the Architecture, Embellishment, and Furnishing of This Princely Abode.

None of the processes of evolution in the art of living in the 19th century is more remarkable than the development of hotel and restaurant life, from the crude inns and hostelries of the beginning and middle of this century to the grand palaces that may now be found in at least five of the world's great capitals—London, Paris, New York, Boston, and Chicago. Other great cities throughout the world besides these, it is true, possess remarkable structures dedicated to the entertainment of the traveling public, as well as permanent guests, but in none of them can be found all the high class, luxurious appurtenances that distinguish the splendid architectural creations to be found in the above named cities. A retrospect of the development of hotel life in this country particularly will reveal changes that are startling, changes that great commercial prosperity could alone have wrought. The very existence on a profitable basis of these Aladdin-like palaces speaks eloquently for the volume of wealth that is distributed among our people. It is a vast business proposition, which, divested of all sentimentality, will reveal to the future historian something of the great material resources of America at the end of the 19th century. The people of this nation more particularly than those of any of the other nations in the world have demanded changes in everything that could minister to their comfort and happiness, and have eagerly welcomed an innovation that would conduce toward these ends. Many well meant investments of capital in hotels, it is true, have produced only glaring, ugly piles of masonry devoid of any artistic merit, but the process of evolution has gone on unremittingly, until now we can point with pride to some of the greatest architectural triumphs in hotel construction to be found in any part of the habitable world. The latest and one of the most remakable examples in this line is the beautiful Hotel Touraine, now opened to the public in Boston under the management of Mr. J. Reed Whipple. To those of the traveling public who have in the past few years availed themselves of his matchless management of the famous old Parker House and Young's Hotel, Mr. Whipple will need no introduction. His marked success in maintaining and adding to the prestige of those two fine properties is indelibly stamped on our national hotel history. Large and finely conducted as those two hotels have been, however, he has felt the need of greater facilities for the accommodation of his constantly increasing clientele. Some relief was found when he made a large addition to the Parker House a few months ago, but the construction of this addition was but one of the features of a liberally conceived plan to give Boston more ample hotel accommodations of the highest class. The Hotel Touraine now caps the climax of this indefatigable hotel manager's present plans, and in its completed grandeur and perfection marks an epoch in hotel building in America.



A careful survey of this superb hostelry will reveal to even the most indifferent of observers the thorough, painstaking care and businesslike sagacity that have been manifested in every detail of its construction, arrangement, and furnishing. None but a hotel manager of Mr. Whipple's consummate ability and long experience in catering to a clientele exacting to the last degree in its requirements for refined hotel life could ever have conceived and carried to successful conclusion such a fine example of the highest type of hotel construction as is embodied in the Hotel Touraine. It stands today without a rival in the world for completeness. Every detail is the outcome of intelligent thought and lengthened experience. From the laying of the first foundation stone in the spring of 1896 till now it has ever been under Mr. Whipple's watchful eye, and he has been ably helped by every one concerned with him in bringing it to its present state of perfection. Its location at the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets was decided upon after much careful thought and weighing of possible future contingencies. Without unnecessary enumeration of the many arguments advanced for and against the selection of this site, it will readily be admitted that it is central, accessible from all directions, is within easy reach of all prominent churches, public buildings, places of amusement, depots, and retail stores, commands an extended view of the Common, and in its upper stories overlooks the city and country for many miles in every direction.

The building is constructed of gray limestone and brick, and rises in severe simplicity to a height of 10 stories above the street, with a basement and sub basement. It is bounded on its four sides by Boylston, Tremont, Tamworth, and Lagrange streets, thus affording ample ventilation and light in every room. There is not a room in the house that does not have the advantage of light and air from one of the four streets that surround it. A notable feature is the fact that none of the servants is quartered in the hotel. They are housed in a separate building specially constructed on model sanitary lines and situated at the corner of Tamworth and Lagrange streets, opposite the main building. This separate building also contains the boilers, engines, and electrical generators.

The style of architecture, interior embellishment, and furnishing of the Hotel Touraine closely adheres to the period marking the dawn of the French renaissance, only deviating when necessary to meet the requirements of modern civilization. For inspiration the architects, Messrs. Winslow & Wetherell, selected the stately Chateau de Blois in the province of Touraine, France, as one of the purest examples of the many princely chateaux that sprang into existence in the beginning of the 16th century, when the courtly, elegant, and refined King Francis I. commenced to inaugurate a new regime of art in France. It was during the reign of this highly enlightened monarch that the Tuileries, St. Germain, Fontainebleau, Chenonceaux, and Villers-Cotterets sprang into existence "as by the touch of an enchanter's wand." The renaissance, which came into life with him, was not only the new birth of art, but the birth of a new civilization.

Visitors to the new Hotel Touraine will be forcibly reminded on first entering the main corridor from Boylston street that they have stepped, so to speak, into a 16th century atmosphere. Nothing in the architecture or adornments will disturb this impression, unless possibly the main office should seem a trifle modern. The usual conveniences of news stands and other essentials will be in evidence in secluded spots, but nothing has been allowed to intrude itself that will mar the beauty of the vista opened to the visitor's eye. The long corridor, marble floored, its sides covered with highly polished sienna marble wainscoting to nearly half its height, opens into the grand dining saloon, over the entrance of which is a balcony for musicians. Every day during the dining hours, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and from 10 to 12 o'clock in the evening, a carefully selected orchestra will play in this balcony for the pleasure of guests. The hotel office, built of solid mahogany, is on the left of the corridor, and beyond this on the same side will be found one of the most unique features of the hotel, a superb library of 2,500 or more carefully selected volumes, bound in calf and other substantial coverings, and incased in artistically designed antique oak closets. It will be exceedingly rich in historical lore, as well as poetry, fiction, popular science, travel, guide books, dictionaries, and, in fact, all branches of literature calculated to inform and entertain average readers of the class likely to inhabit this princely abode. The books will be carefully classified and indexed, and will at all times be at the disposal of guests, who will find catalogues in their rooms. The idea of a library within the walls of a hotel is distinctly original with the Hotel Touraine. At the present time no other hotel in America possesses this very decided advantage. The daily papers will not be on file anywhere in the hotel, and neither the library nor any portion of the hotel is designed to be a lounging place for any one not a guest of the house.

The passenger elevators are also on the same side of the corridor. On the right hand, opposite the office, is the grand staircase of sienna marble, which leads by easy steps to the second floor. Overhanging this is a richly ornamented dome with a center round panel on which is painted two beautifully designed figures typifying Night and Morning. These are from the brush of Mr. Joseph De Camp, the noted figure painter and a well known member of the Society of American Artists. The scheme of coloring and decorative effects on the ground floor are all the product of this artist's taste and skill, as a matter of fact. Beyond the staircase is a small reception parlor, and next to that another oval parlor, which is destined to excite the admiring wonder of all who are fortunate enough to see it. This parlor is distinctly designed for ladies, and is in every sense exquisite to the last degree. Next to this is the music room, a splendidly designed feature in its way. The grand dining saloon at the end is the crowning glory of this portion of the house. Here the marvelous witchery of the artist and artisans has found its culmination, and where other features in the main corridor and saloons opening on it have suggested French renaissance, this room fairly blazes with the glittering arabesque ornamentation characteristic of the taste of Francis I. Immediately opposite the entrance to this room is a fireplace, the exact duplicate of the one to be found in the Salle des Gardes de la Reine in the famed Chateau de Blois. Over this is emblazoned the heraldic emblems of Francis I. and Queen Claude. The effect of this rich fireplace is dazzling and will leave a lasting impression on the minds of all who see it in connection with the timbered ceiling and luxuriously designed furnishings.

In describing the beauties of this main floor of a hotel so masterful in every detail, it is difficult to avoid superlatives as well as to point out all the features deserving of commendation. Type is cold, and cannot be made to give any idea of the warmth of coloring and general tonal effect that will create admiring wonder among all who visit the house. It needs to be seen to be appreciated. One feature of the ornamentation will be noted by every one—namely: the plentiful use of heraldic emblems everywhere. The Fleur de Lys of France confront one on every side. This is entirely in keeping with the spirit of the time designed to be typified. Another feature of this floor is the handsomely decorated children's dining-room opening off the main dining-room. Outside of these two rooms and the café there will be no other dining apartments in the house, either public or private. Another feature will be the absence of a billiard room.

Before describing the portions of this model house above the main floor, we will ask the reader to accompany us through the basement and sub-basement. Passage to the former is gained by a fine marble stairway from the main corridor and also by a side entrance on Tremont street. In the front portion of this basement on the Tremont street side may be found the lavatory, baggage room, and a small reception room. Further along is the barber shop and barroom, and in the rear, immediately under the grand dining saloon, and nearly corresponding to it in size, is the café. This room is wainscoted in heavy antique oak and is treated in Dutch style. It is destined in time to become a favorite resort of club men, as it will possess nearly all the exclusiveness of a private club café with many additional advantages. On the Tamworth street side of this floor and separated from the other half by heavy masonry, is the kitchen, larder, and store room. The sub-basement contains, in addition to the kitchen, especially designed cooking apparatus of the most approved modern pattern, refrigerators and a multitude of devices, all made to order, and many of them entirely new in design, though of thoroughly tested efficiency for the production of the most advanced style of artistic cooking. The ranges, boilers and roast ovens are of French design, needing 12 different fires to run them and occupying a space 50 feet in length. Everything incidental to cooking is made in the most substantial manner, and is suggestive of absolute cleanliness. The ventilation of this portion of the house, as well as that of the other portion, is absolutely perfect. It would delight any thoroughly skilled housekeeper to roam through these kitchens and inspect the solicitous care that is freely evidenced on every side to insure absolute cleanliness and attain the most satisfactory results.

While reviewing the lower portion of the house it is pertinent to speak of the heating apparatus, situated in the separate building before referred to. It is conceded to have more advantages for the comfort of the guests than that employed in the heating of any other hotel in the country. The low pressure system is used, the principal portion of the steam utilized being the exhaust from the laundry engines and elevator pumps. Arrangements have also been made to provide against the possible contingency of a deficiency in the exhaust steam supply to draw direct steam through a reducing pressure valve, which, mingled with the exhaust steam, will insure at all times a moderate pressure of steam not to exceed two pounds. The steam piping is arranged to insure against the chance of cracking and snapping at all times, and is concealed in specially designed recesses in the walls of the building. No heating surface will be visible in any of the rooms but the radiators. The flow of steam in these is controlled by a patent vacuum system, making it possible for the occupant of a room to temper the air in the room to any desired degree.

No problem involved in the construction of a first-class hotel has necessitated more careful study and consideration than the plumbing fixtures. The system adopted by Mr. Whipple in the Touraine is entirely original and unique in more ways than one. It was adopted after a careful investigation of every meritorious system in vogue in the United States, and will unquestionably revolutionize the system of plumbing in large hotels. Nearly every room in the house has attached to it a separate bathroom, containing every convenience, and thoroughly ventilated. Naturally, so elaborate a system of plumbing required appliances designed to obviate the possibility of unpleasant odors, and the leakage of sewer gas. To attain this result in the first instance, and insure against the possibility of leakage in the pipes that would cause inconvenience to guests and almost endless expense to the hotel, shafts were run from the cellar to the roof two feet by eight feet in dimensions. These formed perfect ventilating ducts. All the bathrooms were made into them in common with all the piping incidental to the complete plumbing of the house. The advantage of this system will readily become apparent. Any leakage can readily be detected and remedied without inconvenience to anyone, while the plumbing is so absolutely perfect in every particular that there is not the remotest possibility of annoyance from sewer gas. That contingency is absolutely insured against. To further insure against the possibility of offensive odors about the house, powerful blowers have been erected which will be run at high speed to remove thousands of cubic feet of foul air from all the bath and toilet rooms night and day, as well as from the kitchen and other portions of the building needing special ventilation.

The second floor of the hotel will be found to be especially attractive. It is here the visitor will first become introduced to the sleeping apartments. The arrangement of the rooms on all the sleeping floors is practically the same, except that on the floor immediately over the street floor the front portion is so arranged that it can be practically isolated from the remainder in case of need. It consists of a grand parlor on the corner overlooking Boylston and Tremont streets, as well as the Common, a hallway, and four rooms, one of which is a small parlor. There are bathrooms connected with two of these. On all the sleeping floors a wide hallway runs from front to rear and on each side of this hallway are arranged various sized sleeping rooms with private parlors attached to the rooms on each of the four corners of the building. There are but four rooms on each of the nine sleeping floors that are not supplied with bathrooms. These contain handsome marble washstands, however, with hot and cold water, and open plumbing. Every room contains a telephone which can be utilized by the occupant to communicate with the office or with any other room in the house free of charge. In case the occupant desires to communicate with any part of the city or country or by long distance to any of the cities in the United States embraced in the telephone system the regular tariff rate will be charged, and connection can be obtained without leaving the room. The telephonic system used in the Hotel Touraine is an absolutely new one, believed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to be absolutely without a flaw. It has been installed at enormous expense and thoroughly tested.

All the sleeping rooms and parlors are connected by double doors, which can be fastened by the occupant of each room independently, thus insuring quiet and security. Of the furnishings of these rooms it is almost needless to speak. They are all specially designed and made to order, and are of the costliest description. No two rooms will be exactly alike, but in each the most scrupulous care has been taken to insure harmony and restful effects. Everything that can conduce to the comfort and convenience of guests has been provided, and it may safely be assumed that there is not a hotel in the world more luxuriously furnished, more replete with improvements, and more attractive in every way than this truly beautiful product of the modern Athens.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

S. S. THORBURN'S WILD AND WOOLLY ROMANCE OF INDIA.

Probability Forms No Part of the Exciting Events Recorded in "Her Majesty's Greatest Subject"—Fire Hose Needed in the Melting Love Scenes, but the Ideas of Political Reform in India Are Sound—Batch of New Cook Books

IF Jack Ravenhill had not camped in the dry bed of a river in India in the year 1903 he would not have had the unpleasant experience of being overwhelmed with a sudden flood in the night. If he had not been visited by the flood he would not have had a chance to throw himself "instinctively" into his large cane chair, which happened to have an air cushion sewn to it. And if it had not been for the cushion he would have been really drowned, as the world thought he was, and would never have landed the next morning near the harem of the Nawab of Sultanabad. And if he had not landed there he would never have met the beautiful Princess Melissa and made her his wife.

And if he had done none of these things the reviewer would never have had a chance to pick flaws in "Her Majesty's Greatest Subject," as written by S. S. Thorburn and published by the Appletons. And that would indeed have been a pity, for Mr. Thorburn's novel is a perfect Klondike for nuggets of artistic error, to say nothing of quite a number of good points it possesses.

The fact is that Mr. Thorburn, being an officer in the Bengal civil service, knows more about political affairs and reforms in India than he knows about the delineation of fictitious characters or the elaboration of a plot that will bear some resemblance to life. The result is that the portions of his story dealing with Indian politics are sound and sensible, while the acts of his characters are wild and improbable. However, puppets though these characters are, they are full of fire—so full that it would have been a relief if Mr. Thorburn had turned the fire-hose on them at intervals.

But as we have to be content with the flood in the first chapter there is nothing left but to "scorch" through the burning love scenes in which Jack makes love to Melissa, disguises himself as a Mohammedan mollah, becomes the Princess' Prime Minister, mops the earth with her other suitors, and goes plunging on in the fine career that is to make him "Her Majesty's Greatest Subject."

Mr. Thorburn kindly provides his hero with a twin brother, who looks exactly like him, and who is speedily made Governor General of India. Understand, it is no love for the twin brother that causes the author to raise him to this honor so summarily. On the contrary, it is merely that the poor fellow may be struck down with heart disease at sight of his supposedly dead brother, and that Jack may jump into his dead brother's shoes and clothes and become at once the Governer General and the Moses of India.

It is needless to follow Jack and Melissa through the wars and tribulations that intervene before they are allowed to settle down in the saccharine atmosphere of peace and matrimony. Both the wars and the love scenes make up in warmth what they lack in verisimilitude, and that is more than can be said of all attempts at romantic novelizing.

No doubt the Werner company had in mind the wealth that has been made from Chicago restaurants and eating shops when they issued the imposing volume entitled, "The Cook Book by 'Oscar' of the Waldorf." In the 900 large pages of this book Oscar Tschirky, master of things culinary in the Waldorf Hotel of New York, describes all the plain and fancy ways of cooking all the fish, flesh, fowl, and good red herring to be found in the domain of commerce.

"Oscar" is better acquainted with cooking stoves than with the rules of English syntax. His grammar may set your teeth on edge, but he knows what he is talking about, and his array of good dishes will end by making your mouth water. The book is a dignified and authentic treatise on almost every possible dish required on the menus of hotels, restaurants, and private tables. It cannot fail to find many friends in all cooking establishments as well as in the kitchen libraries of such housewives as are fortunate enough to afford its possession. The volume is sold by subscription and is issued in handsome form.

German cooking, for alleged heavy and greasy reasons, has not attained to the fame of French cooking, but merely a cursory glance through "Henriette Davidis' Practical Cook Book" will convince almost any one that C. N. Casper and H. H. Zahn & Co. of Milwaukee have done a good service in translating and publishing an English version of this standard German culinary guide. The book is compiled from the thirty-fifth German edition, and the "receipts," as they are called on the title page, are adapted in every way to the methods on this side of the Atlantic. The avoidance of the foreign appellations so freely used in most cook books is but one example of the common sense ideas observed in the compilation of the book. The volume may be commended to all American housewives who have a liking for the German style of cooking.

"The Majesty Cook Book" (Putnam), by Adolphe Gallier, is not named from the majesty of its pretensions, though one might imagine so upon reading the author's list of European Princes and of American men of wealth that he has served as chef. It only indicated the name of the New York hotel, over whose culinary department M. Gallier at present presides.

The author hails originally from France, so perhaps he may be forgiven his frequent references to the "culinary art." His book is an attractive one in appearance and makeup. Its 1,300 selected recipes are built for use in private families of eight, but they incline toward the fancy dishes found on large hotel tables and in the course dinners of wealthy homes. A separate chapter on dishes that can be prepared with the chafing-dish increases the value of the book in this direction.

Unfortunately M. Gallier cheapens the tone of his work by the introduction of what are apparently paid puffs of certain business firms in the text of his initial pages.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, has written a book of fiction. It is called "Blown Away," and is an erratic sort of fairy story.

George Meredith has written a long poem on the French revolution which will probably be published very soon in a volume by itself.

Roberts Bros. announce a small book by Olive Schreiner and her husband. It is an essay on South African affairs and is entitled, "The Political Situation."

The increasing vogue of "The Christian," the latest Manx novel, recalls Mr. Zangwill's bon mot: "Hall Caine has given up to Man what was meant for mankind."

The Western Electric company has issued on cardboard an excellent half-tone reproduction of a noted war painting, which is rechristened "The Battle of Competition."

The Authors' Publishing company of Chicago has issued a mystical book by Alwyn M. Thurber of this city, entitled, "Zelma, the Mystic; or, White Magic versus Black."

Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is about to be reissued in one volume, under the editorship of Percy Fitzgerald. It is to be published this month by Thomas Whittaker.

Compton Reade, the British novelist, author of "Broken Threads," will publish a genealogical record of the Reade family. They are an Oxfordshire family, whose chief is a Baronet and married an American woman. The late General Meredith Reade of Albany, Athens, and Paris was the head of a collateral branch.

Professor Sayce of Oxford writes in the Homiletic Review for September on "The Limitations of Archeology as a Substitute for Old Testament History." He holds that while oriental archeology affords us a test for Old Testament history it is not a substitute for it, but has rather restored confidence in the accuracy of the Old Testament.

New Light Scheme.

A new arrangement of the electric light has been tried in the German army. From the captive balloons kept always in readiness for military work was suspended an electric lamp of some 5,000 candle power. At the approach of darkness the current, carried by an insulated wire, was turned on, and the light reflected downward.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Riverside Incident.

ON a warm summer night, with its attendant beauties of a bright moon and many stars, a Canadian canoe was slowly drifting down the stream of a beautiful English river. The extreme stillness was only broken by the occasional dip of the paddle in the water, and the tinkling of a soft accompaniment by a guitar to a melodious and soothing tenor voice. The tenor voice belonged to an occupant of the canoe, and he was singing a little French student song:

"Joli dragon,
Gentil dragon"
Chantait la cantinière.
Paris qui rit,
Et prend le devant,
Et Thirlement derrière.
Allala-hi-hohé, Allala-hi-hohé.

"What is that funny little song?" murmured the man with the paddle, "and where did you pick it up?"

"It is only the chorus of an absurd little chansonnette militaire," said the guitarist wearily. "I have known it some time now."

"Why do you sing it as if it were a tender love song?"

"Did I!" laughingly, "well, the fact is—that song reminds me of very pleasant times, and I suppose I feel it every time I sing it."

"Why, you were surely never a gay art student of Paris who sang absurd little ditties to attractive soubrettes, were you, old man?"

"No, I am only a humble subaltern of dragoons, and was never beloved by attractive soubrettes."

"Aha! now I see, of course, you were naturally the 'joli dragon' of the song, eh? Was she very charming, your enchantress?"

"Who?" said the man with the guitar.

"Why, the lady who sang 'Joli dragon, gentil dragon' to you, of course. I could tell by the way you were singing that your thoughts were dwelling on a divinity in petticoats, connected in some way with that song."

"Well, funnily enough, I was thinking of somebody."

"Tell me about it, old man."

"There is not much to tell, but such as the story is you shall hear it. Well, about two years ago, when I was coming back from India, I traveled through Italy to meet a sister of mine who was at Florence. I met my sister, and we decided to stay a few days at Florence before going back home, as we intended doing, through Switzerland The first evening on my arrival at Florence my sister and I were sitting on the veranda of the hotel after dinner, I smoking and feeling thoroughly at peace with the world in general, as one sometimes does. Suddenly we heard a voice singing from a balcony above—such a lovely voice!—to a guitar. It was one of those low and exceedingly sympathetic contraltos; a voice that appeals immensely to me. I was enchanted, and mentioned the fact to my sister, at the same time asking her if she knew who the lady was who was singing so divinely. 'O, yes!' said my sister, 'that is May (mentioning her surname); she and her mother are here on their way to Rome.' I was glad to hear that my sister knew them slightly, having met them once or twice in town, and she promised to introduce me the next day. I cannot tell you why, but I felt particularly anxious to meet Miss May ——, especially as my sister assured me she was beautiful. Well, I was introduced to her the following morning. I am afraid I cannot describe her to you, as I should go on raving about her to you for the next hour. We struck up a great friendship in two days, and I induced my sister to stay in Florence as long as my divinity and her mother were there. She demurred at first, saying it was no good losing my heart in that direction, as May was engaged! How disappointed I felt! Anyhow, I thought, there was no harm in having some one else's fiancée as a friend any more than some one else's wife. Well, as I said, we got very intimate, May and myself, my sister and her mother. We went for excursions together, always dined at the same table, and in the evenings she used to sing to us! Such sweet songs, sung so sweetly! And among other songs she used frequently to sing the absurd little song I was singing just now, saying that I was the 'Joli dragon,' etc. You see, she got into the way of looking upon me as a sort of brother. Never be a brother to some one else's fiancée, especially if she be beautiful! Well, I need hardly tell you that I fell desperately in love with my new sister. We had many tastes in common. And she gave me such sweet sisterly counsel on many things; which my proper sister never did. One night she and I were sitting out in the hotel garden together. She had been singing softly, for my special pleasure, a few of the songs I loved. My sister and her mother were indoors. There was a romantic sort of feeling in the air, and I—well, old man, without any warning or knowing what I was going to do—I kissed her! By Jove! she was angry! and I did feel a brute. Of course, I had no more right to kiss her than I have to kiss the Queen! We went back to the hotel in silence. She was going away next day, and I had not a chance of telling her how sorry I was, and to ask her to forgive me, and all that. She did not wish me good-by, and I felt miserable at not having been forgiven by my sweet little sister. They went to Rome, and we went on to Switzerland. I never ceased thinking of her and feeling how low I had sunk in her estimation.

"Six months afterwards I met her and her mother again in Paris. She seemed to have forgotten that unfortunate little contretemps in the garden at Florence, but I determined to confess my fault should an opportunity present itself. The fates were kind. We were both going to a dance given by a mutual friend, and it was there that I told her how sorry I was for having behaved in such an ungentlemanly manner, etc., to her in Florence. She forgave me, and we once more resumed our old friendship where it had dropped. I was going back to India in a month's time from that, and asked her to think sometimes of her 'brother' and friend. What enigmas women are! When we said good-by to each other, which, as it happened, we did privately, she flung her arms round my neck and cried as if her heart would break! There was not much time to ask for explanations, as I had to catch a train, but I elicited a promise from her to write to me when I got back to town.

"Immediately on getting home I wrote her a long letter, telling her I had always loved her, and saying I hoped she was now free, and suggesting plans for our future happiness. For days I was in a state of feverish anxiety, waiting for an answer to my letter. At last one came. I tore it open, and—imagine my surprise when I read the following:

"'Dear Mr. Trevor—I do not wish to see you or hear from you again. Any further explanation is unnecessary. Yours sincerely, MAY ——.'

"Well, this letter was an awful shock to me, as it was so extraordinary, and I was at a loss for an explanation of her conduct. Besides which I was very much in love, and am still, worse luck."

"There is only one explanation to that," said the man with the paddle; "she was in love with you, but had no right to be."

"I never thought of that!"

The canoe still glided gently down stream. There was silence for a few minutes between the two men. Then the guitarist took up his guitar and began singing the little French song again from the opening verses. When he was just going to begin the little refrain, a voice, a low and sweet contralto, took it up from the bank:

Joli dragon, gentil dragon,
La vie est variée!
Oublie-moi, je te prie,
Je viens de me marier!
Hélas! ohé, hélas! ohé.

The voice stopped.

"Shall I go into the bank?" whispered the man with the paddle. "You might find out who it is."

"No!" said the man with the guitar, sharply.

And the canoe disappeared into the night.—Pick-Me-Up.

KEENE AS CARDINAL RICHELIEU

Despite Many Drawbacks the Tragedian Gives a Faithful Impersonation of the Great Character.

It is hard to believe that Cardinal Richelieu, the ruler of France, the lord over Kings, the dispenser of life and death, should have been almost totally devoid of the power of speech. And yet Mr. Dodson and Mr. Keene have conspired to make us believe this was the case. On Monday night Mr. Dodson whispered confidentially across the footlights to the first row of the parquet, and last night the more stentorian Mr. Keene mumbled a curious language which might have been French or high Dutch, but was in reality nothing more than Shakspearian English as invented by Sir Henry Irving, and copied by all true exponents of the classic drama.

Mr. Keene's inarticulate mumble is not the only method of blank verse delivery which defies our intelligence. The more plebeian style of Mr. Charles Hanford is almost as common. He affects in the more colloquial passages a jaunty comic opera manner which is strangely incongruous, while in the flowery rhetoric of Lytton's blank verse, thinking possibly there is not much meaning to be got out of such language in any case, he lets accent and punctuation go to the winds and gives us sentences of this sort:

"You shun the sword beware the axe. Will fall at last."

Burdened with these vagaries of speech and Miss Lucia Moore's movements, which were suggestive of St. Vitus' dance, not to speak of the most execrable stage setting, Bulwer Lytton's famous drama could hardly achieve a great success. And yet there is this to be said, which is to the credit of both actor and dramatist: In spite of Thomas Keene's delivery, in spite of his tawdry stage furnishings, in spite of the melodramatic atmosphere of the play, in spite of its talkiness and conventionalities, we really had a Richelieu last night of a certain kind. That is to say, we forgot for a moment that we were in Chicago listening to Thomas Keene, because the art of the actor without the help of any stage embellishment carried us back to the contemplation of the real Richelieu.

The répertoire for the remainder of the week will be: Matinée today, "Virginius," with Mr. Hanford in the title rôle; tonight, "Merchant of Venice"; Thursday, "Julius Cæsar"; Friday night, "Richard III"; Saturday matinée, "Richelieu"; Saturday night, "Louis XI."

General Wheeler and staff and several officers of the Wisconsin National Guard occupied boxes at the Schiller last evening to hear "Fort Frayne." Captain King, the author of the play, holds the rank of Adjutant General in the Wisconsin militia.

House of Good Shepherd Benefit.

A benefit entertainment for the House of the Good Shepherd took place in Central Music Hall last evening. Miscellaneous musical selections were included in a program which comprised as chief attraction a lecture, "Ingersollism," by the Rev. A. A. Lambert, S. J.

FEARS FOR CHILD LABOR LAW.

Woodlawn Woman's Club Discusses Florence Kelley's Removal and Adopts Resolutions.

The Woodlawn Woman's club, at a special meeting yesterday, discussed the removal of Mrs. Florence Kelley as Chief Factory Inspector, which it characterized as "a violation of the spirit of the civil service reform."

After the discussion the following was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the club earnestly asks that the federated clubs of our State cooperate with us by the appointment of a committee in each club which shall investigate and report as to the enforcement of the child labor law in their vicinity, and through delegates make a report of the same at the meeting of the State Federation of Clubs to be held at Jacksonville October next, in order that further action may be taken."

THIS HORSE TO HAVE MONUMENT

Queer Provisions of the Will of a Wealthy Farmer of Indiana.

La Grange, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The will of the late George Harwood, a wealthy farmer of Clear Springs Township, has been admitted to probate, and a number of its provisions are unique. Harwood always had an aversion to women, and his sole companion was a hired man named Frane, who assisted in all the household duties.

The will gives Frane the use of sixty acres of fine land on which Harwood resided, and in consideration of which Frane is to provide for a steer and black horse which he owned.

When the two animals die they are to be buried in a five-acre lot, which is set aside as his burying ground. An elaborate monument is to be erected at the head of the graves.

HOT WEATHER WILL REMAIN.

Bureau Holds Out No Present Hope of a Cool Wave.

The Weather Bureau holds out no near promise of better atmospheric conditions. He says the temperature has shown no decided change for three days, and there is no relief in sight.

The official thermometer has recorded a maximum of 85° every day since Saturday, while the plebeian heat registers on the street showed a variety of high jumps up to 95°.

It will be dry in Chicago and throughout the corn and wheat belt today, according to late reports, and no part of the country appears to have escaped the general hot wave.

Those Graves Above Ground.

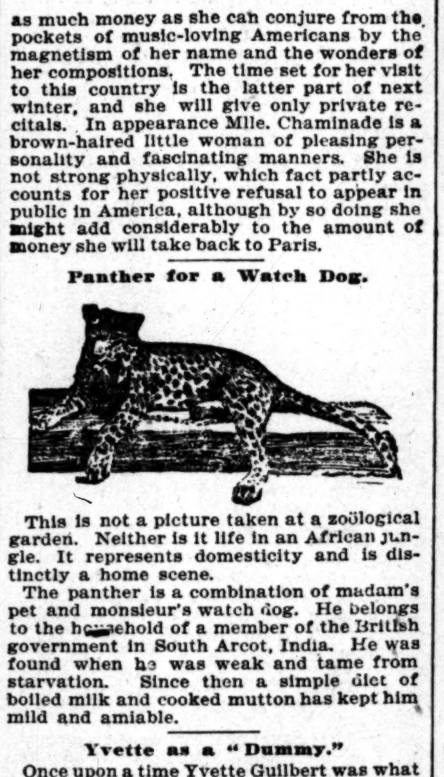
A Cleveland woman, who has just returned from New Orleans, is telling her friends about the "ovens where they create people."

WITH PICTURE AND PEN.

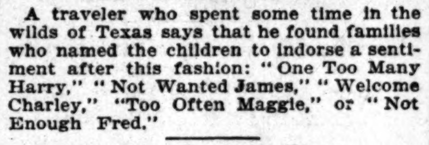
INTERESTING ODDS AND ENDS FROM FAR AND WIDE.

Mlle. Chaminade, Idol of Paris Musical World, Is Coming to America to Give Private Recitals—She Makes It No Secret That She Is Coming Here to Make Money, but Will Refuse to Appear in Public—Of Pleasing Personality.

Mlle. Chaminade, whom Parisians adore, and whose compositions are much admired on this side of the Atlantic, is coming to the United States. But she does not intend to visit America in the interests of high art. Like her distinguished countrywomen, Bernhardt, Guilbert, and Duse, Chaminade is attracted to America solely for the prospect of adding to her bank account in Paris as much money as she can conjure from the pockets of music-loving Americans by the magnetism of her name and the wonders of her compositions. The time set for her visit to this country is the latter part of next winter, and she will give only private recitals. In appearance Mlle. Chaminade is a brown-haired little woman of pleasing personality and fascinating manners. She is not strong physically, which fact partly accounts for her positive refusal to appear in public in America, although by so doing she might add considerably to the amount of money she will take back to Paris.



Panther for a Watch Dog.



This is not a picture taken at a zoölogical garden. Neither is it life in an African jungle. It represents domesticity and is distinctly a home scene.

The panther is a combination of madam's pet and monsieur's watch dog. He belongs to the household of a member of the British government in South Arcot, India. He was found when he was weak and tame from starvation. Since then a simple diet of boiled milk and cooked mutton has kept him mild and amiable.

Yvette as a "Dummy."

Once upon a time Yvette Guilbert was what is technically known as a "dummy." When she first had to set about making her own living she obtained a position at Worth's, the great dressmaker's, as a lay figure. Tall, slight, and elegant, she looked extremely well decked out in fine clothes for customers to admire and purchase. But she found that by continuously standing she became very much fatigued, and she therefore left Worth's for the music hall stage.

To Fit the Occasion.

A traveler who spent some time in the wilds of Texas says that he found families who named the children to indorse a sentiment after this fashion: "One Too Many Harry," "Not Wanted James," "Welcome Charley," "Too Often Maggie," or "Not Enough Fred."

Wives to Work for Them.

An old Georgia negro, meeting his former master, was asked about his family. "Well, suh," he replied, "some is railroadin', some is sputing' and spoundin', some is in office, en some in de chaingang, but mos' er dem is good citizens en got wives ter work fer 'em!"

Amateur Talked Shop.

"We had an awful accident at our amateur theatricals," said the Sweet Young Thing. "Mr. Pepperton—he is a hotel clerk—was playing the hero, and when it was time for him to shout 'Back!' at the villain, he forgot himself and shouted 'Front!'—Indianapolis Journal.

MRS. F. H. MANNY GETS DIVORCE

Domestic Troubles of the Well-Known Chicago Manufacturer Are Aired in Court.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A remarkable divorce suit was tried and settled in the Sangamon County Circuit Court today. A gray haired old woman was the complainant and an 80-year-old husband the defendant. It resulted in the granting of a decree of divorce to Mrs. Annie M. Manny, who now resides in this city, from her husband, Frederick H. Manny of Chicago, a well-known manufacturer of reapers.

A decree was granted on the ground of extreme and repeated cruelty, but the evidence in support of this charge was slight and it is not probable that the divorce would have been granted on the evidence given had a contest been made. One instance of cruelty was shown and it was testified that Manny frequently had threatened his wife. As this testimony was not denied the Judge considered it an element in the charge of cruelty.

When seen at his home last evening Mr. Manny stated that he did not defend the divorce suit for the reason that everything had been settled to his complete satisfaction outside of court. He said he was allowed to dictate the terms of the property settlement, and in return agreed to not defend the suit brought by his wife, and also withdraw the counter charges.

"I feel nothing but pity for the woman," said Mr. Manny last night. "She is crazy, and should be locked up. We were married thirty-three years, and lived happily until that all-round confidence man, whom she became enamored of, turned up, and then she went crazy. Her own relatives told me it would be a blessing if I had her locked up."

M'KINLEY VISITS HIS BROTHER.

Presidential Party Likely to Remain at Somerset, Pa., Over Sunday.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 7.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party arrived here from Canton in a special car at 8 o'clock this morning and will pass the week at the summer residence of the President's brother, Abner McKinley. A reception committee of twenty prominent citizens in carriages met the distinguished visitors at the station and escorted them over the principal streets of the town to the McKinley home. Mr. Abner McKinley thinks he can prevail upon the President and Mrs. McKinley to remain over Sunday, and it is probable a public demonstration will be arranged for by the citizens of the town, but nothing in this direction will be done until the President has been consulted.

A great number of people called on President McKinley during the day, including George W. Pullman, the Chicago millionaire, and Senator Thurston of Nebraska.

This afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley took a short drive to the country in a carriage drawn by a team of ponies owned by their niece, Miss Mabel McKinley. It is probable that people from all parts of the country will come here tomorrow to attend a public reception to be held in the evening.

CHILD IS FEARFULLY BURNED.

Iva Hormell's Clothing Catches from a Bonfire—Her First Day at School.

With her clothes in a blaze, and screaming with fear and pain, Iva Hormell, 6 years old, rushed up the stairs into her mother's presence at the close of her first day at school. Her father is A. E. Hormell, night yardman for the Nickel Plate railroad, and the family resides at 7433 Ingleside avenue.

Iva had just returned from school, and stopped in the yard of her home to watch a tenant who was burning leaves and paper. The woman who had been watching the fire had gone into the house for a moment, and did not see how the accident occurred.

The first the mother knew of her child's return from school was when she heard her scream. A moment later Iva darted by her, and plunged face down upon a cot. Mrs. Hormell instantly wrapped the child in quilts, extinguishing the flames.

Dr. Pusey, Seventy-fifth street and Drexel avenue, was called, and dressed the child's injuries. She may recover.

BABY AND NEWSBOY KILLED.

Ida Green Run Over by an Oil Wagon and John McWilliams Crushed by a Grip Car.

Two children were killed yesterday. Ida Green, 2 years old, was run over by an oil tank wagon and died two hours later, and John McWilliams, a 13-year-old newsboy, was crushed to death by a grip car.

Baby Ida, whose parents live at 135 Fourteenth place, slipped away from the house while her mother was at work and toddled into the street, where she sat down and began playing and prattling to herself. The tank wagon came along, ran over the child, and the driver escaped.

John McWilliams, a 13-year-old newsboy, was crushed to death under the wheels of a Madison street grip car at Throop street. He lived with his mother at 13 Arbor place. He had boarded an east-bound car and alighted in safety, but failed to notice a car approaching from the west, and was struck by the fender.

TWO BURNED AND ONE MAY DIE.

Mrs. O. Dipo Seriously and Her Daughter Likely Fatally Hurt in Turpentine Explosion.

Two persons were severely burned last evening by the explosion of a can containing turpentine at the home of Michael Goebel, 992 California avenue. The victims were taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where it is thought one will die. The injured are:

Dipo, Charlotte, 18 years old, 880 Mozart street, burned about face, hands, and body; may not recover.

Dipo, Mrs. O., 53 years old, 880 Mozart street, burned about hands and face; will recover.

Mrs. Dipo and her daughter were on a visit to Mrs. Goebel. The party was seated in the basement, when some one accidentally threw a lighted match close to a can containing turpentine. In an instant there was a blaze, followed by an explosion. Charlotte's clothing was ignited and she was terribly burned. Her mother was burned in trying to rescue the daughter.

LAND SLIDES INTO THE RIVER.

Twenty Acres Engulfed by the Saint Anne and Another Catastrophe Is Imminent.

Quebec, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A serious landslide took place at St. Alban, Port Neuf County, on Saturday night, near the scene of the great catastrophe three years ago, when three square miles of land, with several farmers and their families, were swept into the St. Anne River, and a score of lives were lost. In Saturday's landslide about twenty acres suddenly broke away from the bank and, with a terrible roar which frightened the inhabitants for miles around, slid into the river and was engulfed by the raging waters. Engineers who have examined the locality say that, owing to the formation of the ground, another and probably more serious landslide is imminent at any moment.

PUPILS' DRAWING EXHIBITION.

Third Annual Event Opens at the Art Institute—Seven Thousand Pieces on View.

The third annual drawing exhibit by the pupils of the public schools of Chicago opened at the Art Institute yesterday. It will continue to Oct. 17.

About 7,000 drawings are on exhibition, representing over 300 schools and 5,000 pupils. The exhibits of the primary and grammar grades are under the charge of Miss Josephine C. Locke, while Herman Hanstein has charge of those of the high schools.

The work is thought to show a decided improvement over that of last year, and a larger appreciation of literature on the part of grade teachers.

HIGH PRICED MEAT ON COAST.

Chicago Packers Steal a March on the Easy Going Dealers of California.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—Meat, particularly lamb and veal, is going to be higher in California during the next six months than it has been for several years, as the result of operations of the "Big Four," Messrs. Morris, Swift, Armour, and Cudahy of Chicago. Realizing some time ago that feed would be abundant this season these men began purchasing lambs, calves, and cattle in large numbers and shipping them East to fatten. They drew largely and quietly on the vast herds of Nevada, Arizona, and Oregon and before local wholesalers knew it had snapped up nearly everything in sight. An advance in price has been made and now local coast dealers are working hard to secure a sufficient supply for their trade.

CIGARETS TO GO UP SEPT. 15.

Retail Dealers Fix the Date and Scale for the Advance—Coup of the Trust.

One week from today the retail price of cigarets in this city will be raised by agreement of 300 local tobacco dealers who sell the paper "smokes." These merchants met at the Great Northern Hotel last night and decided upon the date when the new price should go into effect.

The new scale will raise the ordinary package of ten Virginia cigarets, formerly sold for 5 cents, to 10 cents; the double bunch of twenty, formerly sold at 10 cents, to 15 cents; and four small packages will be sold for a quarter. This, the associated dealers say, will give them a "living profit" out of cigarets.

FIREMAN SPOOR STILL MISSING.

His Grief-Stricken Wife Sure He Did Not Embezzle Benefit Association Funds.

Fireman John F. Spoor of engine company No. 45 is still missing from his home, 403 Forty-sixth street. Spoor is an official in the Firemen's Mutual Aid and Benefit association, and had in his keeping over $300 belonging to the society. He left his home on Saturday afternoon, it is said, to make an accounting to Lieutenant Kelly, Secretary of the association, and has not been seen since.

The Widows and Orphans' fund will lose nothing, for unless the money is recovered an assessment will be levied on the department to make up the deficiency.

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The Tribune's

LARGE, OFFICIAL

MAP OF ALASKA

AND THE

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.

24x36 INCHES,

Especially compiled and engraved by Rand, McNally & Co. from the

Latest Canadian and United States Government Surveys

And from private information,

Printed in Six Handsomely Contrasted Colors, on Fine Bond Paper, in Board Covers—Pocket Size.

This Map is engraved on a large scale to admit of showing in detail all towns, villages, rivers, creeks, passes, mountains (and their elevations), islands, harbors, lakes, inlets, bays, etc., and other geographical information.

Routes from TACOMA, SEATTLE and SAN FRANCISCO to the mouth of the YUKON RIVER, via Dutch Harbor, are correctly given.

Also Overland Routes from JUNEAU CITY and DYEA to the KLONDIKE REGION by way of CHILKOOT PASS and TAKU INLET.

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CORN A CENT HIGHER

Advance Induced by Continued Hot, Dry Weather.

IOWA CROP IS SPOTTED.

Difference of Opinion as to Effect of Weather.

EARS ARE NOT WELL FILLED

Reports of Existing Conditions in Three States.

DROUGHT AND PROSPECTIVE FROST

Corn for December delivery made a net gain in the speculative market from Saturday to the close yesterday of an even cent. The impetus was the continuance of hot, dry conditions West. The market for the time being is dominated by the weather. There is some variance in tenor of crop reports received and possibly the temper of the speculative trade is such as to attract damage stories. There is substantial agreement, however, that weather conditions now are not ideal, and that examination of cornfields shows maturing conditions have been more or less unfavorable at critical points in the season. Following are telegraphic advices from correspondents of THE TRIBUNE at a number of points in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas:

Independence, Ia.—Corn in this vicinity is backward as compared with last season. The wet spring, early damage from insects, and the drought of last month retards its maturity. The sand soil and timber soil crops are suffering most. If frost holds off until Sept. 25 the black loam crop will reach a high grade of excellence. While the crop will be far superior in quality to last year, the yield will be barely more than half in quantity.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The corn crop in this county is maturing rapidly, but needs about three weeks of hot weather to give three-fourths of last year's yield. The crop is spotted. Some fields are fine, but on the whole it will scarcely be better than the above. The hot weather is welcomed by the farmers, for while some fields will not fill quite as well, on the whole it is what the crop needs.

Winterset, Ia.—Reports from Madison County concerning corn crop are very contradictory. Some farmers report an average of forty to fifty bushels to the acre, while the majority report not to exceed twenty-five. Late corn is badly damaged by drought and hot weather. Stalks are becoming fired and ears are not filling. This year's crop will not be over 60 per cent of the crop of 1896. If drought continues the average will be much lower.

Le Mars, Ia.—Hot winds for the last five days have done much to ripen up corn. A small percentage of late corn has been prematurely dried out, and will be light and loose on the cob, but the heat has only forestalled the frost on this late planted corn.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Drought is working heavier with the corn crop in this section of the State. Nearly all fields are fired from root to tassel and the ears withered up. Every day of this intense heat adds to the damage, which is almost incalculable. No rain has fallen here for several weeks, and much of the corn is beyond benefit now.

Des Moines, Ia.—The condition of the corn crop is not as good as it was ten days ago. The excessive dry weather, accompanied by heat, has caused some of the corn to mature too rapidly, leaving the ears unfilled. This, however, is preferable to an early frost, which would have spoiled the corn. Compared with last year the yield will be smaller, perhaps not over 75 or 80 per cent, but the corn will be much better. Last year most of the corn was caught by the early frosts, and as a result thousands of bushels of corn was too soft to be marketed or kept. This year the corn will likely be well hardened before frosts, and all of it will be marketable.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Corn in Pottawattamie County will average from 50 to 60 per cent of last year's crop in volume, but with favorable weather and additional moisture the remainder of September will probably be better ripened. The stand in many parts is deficient and the ears when opened are found to be half barren cob, owing to dry hot winds during tasseling time, and much of the crop will be badly filled and will grade not better than No. 3 or rejected. Early corn is practically safe. Late corn needs an inch more rain and favorable weather till October.

Fairbury, Neb.—The corn crop of Jefferson County is far superior to that at the same time last year. The early corn, of which there is a larger acreage than for years, is out of the way of damage. The late planting has been damaged some by excessive hot weather during the last ten days, but will make a fair crop if rains come within a week. The crop as a whole surpasses any raised in this country since 1891. Farmers estimate the yield from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

Beatrice, Neb.—The corn crop in this county will be about what it was last year. The acreage is much larger, but a poor stand in early corn and damage by hot, dry weather to late corn is going to reduce the yield very materially. Reliable late information is to the effect that the largest yield of corn in Nebraska this year will come from Gage, Johnson, Jefferson, Pawnee, and the eastern half of the counties covering a strip about 100 miles long and 50 miles wide, which was greatly favored by timely rains. The condition of the crop is best in the order in which these counties are named.

Lincoln, Neb.—Early planted corn in Nebraska has not been injured by the hot winds which have prevailed for a week. On the contrary, experts claim they have been of benefit by hardening and maturing the kernels and getting it out of the way of harm by frost. The quality of early planted will be better than that of 1896. Late planted has been damaged by lack of rain and hot winds cutting down the yield probably 50 per cent. Last year's crop has been placed at 300,000,000 bushels, and four weeks ago the estimate for this year was the same figure. Present estimates make a material reduction all the way from 40,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels. A conservative estimate for this year is 240,000,000 bushels, whether more rain falls or not.

Hastings, Neb.—The corn crop of Adams County this year will be very light as compared with last year. The early corn is in most excellent condition, and will go about fifty bushels to the acre, while the late corn will not average fifteen. The extreme hot weather during the last few weeks has almost completely killed the late corn, and made it chaffy. The entire corn crop of Adams County this year will not yield over one-half as much as last year.

Kearney, Neb.—Continued warm, dry weather with prevailing south winds has seriously affected the corn crop during the last week. The crop is reported good in spring plowing, but well-posted farmers express the belief that the average will not exceed twenty-five bushels to the acre, and a great deal of it poor in quality. It is probable that the yield per acre will be about three-fifths of the yield of last year.

Fullerton, Neb.—The corn crop in Nance County promises to be an exceedingly large one. While the acreage is about the same as last year, yet the general average will be much larger. This season has been very favorable for both the early and late crop.

Atchison, Kas.—The hot, dry weather of the last two weeks has damaged late corn in this section of Kansas from 10 to 15 per cent. Some places the estimate is as high as 30 per cent. Still there will be a good crop of corn in this vicinity, but the yield will not be more than three-quarters of what it was last year. The average yield per acre this year is now estimated at from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, but this estimate is based only on conditions in northern Kansas.

Emporia, Kas.—Corn in Lyon County will average thirty bushels to the acre, or about two-thirds of a full crop. In most of the surrounding counties it will be even better than this. As this immediate vicinity probably suffered more from drought than any portion of eastern Kansas, where a few weeks ago farmers claimed they would not average a bushel to the acre, later rains have improved it until ten to twenty bushels are sure. The crop acreage is larger than last year and will average a little better.

Winfield, Kas.—The corn crop in Cowley County, at a fair estimate, is a two-thirds crop, or nearly as good as the 1896 crop. In some localities it is nearly a failure, while in others it is above the average and will make from fifty to sixty bushels. Three-fourths, as compared with last year's crop, is a fair estimate. Weather hot and dry now, but too late to do further injury.

Larned, Kas.—Corn in Pawnee and adjoining counties, on account of extreme dry weather, which prevailed during the last three months, will not be more than 30 per cent of a crop as compared with last year. Reports from the western half of the State, received through most reliable sources, indicate the crop will be cut fully 60 per cent as compared with an average crop. A real estate man who is thoroughly conversant with crop conditions in this section says western Kansas will not have a bushel of corn for the Eastern market this year, but that farmers will be buyers instead of sellers of corn for the next twelve months.

Wichita, Kas.—There is estimated to be 145,000 acres of corn in Sedgwick County, of which 90,000 acres was planted early, or prior to April 20. The early planting is now in dry husk on account of the July drought, and in many places farmers have commenced to haul the crop in for early feeding. The average yield of the entire crop will be twenty bushels per acre, as compared with twenty-six last year. The late planting is green yet, and in many places so late that early frosts will catch it before maturity.

Hutchinson, Kas.—The corn crop in Reno County will be short, owing to the unfavorable season, but the conditions vary so much in different parts of the county that it is difficult to estimate the total yield. There will be very little first-class corn, what there is being light and chaffy, owing to the drought of the last month. The best information obtainable is that there will not be to exceed one-fourth of a crop. Many fields have been cut for fodder alone. The same conditions prevail in the counties south and west of here. Corn in the southwest quarter of the State may be put down as practically a failure.

Topeka, Kas.—The latest bulletin of the State Board of Agriculture estimates the Kansas corn crop this year at 165,675,000 bushels. This is 55,000,000 bushels less than the yield of last year. Last year's crop, however, was unusually large. The estimate makes an average of twenty bushels to the acre, which is some better than the estimates made a month ago. Corn was hurt by the hot winds of August.

CORN IS HURT BY THE DROUGHT.

Warm Weather and Dry Winds Damage the Crop—Government Report for the Week.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—The weather bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week ended at 8 a. m., Sept. 6, says:

In the central valleys and Southern States the week has not been favorable owing to general absence of rain and prevalence of high temperatures. Hot, drying winds have proved injurious in the States of the lower Missouri and central Mississippi valleys, and rains, unusually heavy for the season, in Oregon and Washington interfered with harvesting and thrashing in those States, but caused no serious injury to grain.

Corn has been very unfavorably affected by the weather conditions of the last week in the principal corn-producing States. High temperature and absence of much-needed rain have checked the growth of the late crop and caused premature ripening, while the prevalence of hot winds has caused injury, particularly in the States of the lower Missouri Valley. In Iowa and Missouri much corn is past help, and will be cut for fodder. The conditions, however, have been more favorable to corn in the lake region, upper Ohio Valley, and New England, and in the middle Atlantic States the crop is generally doing well.

Outlook for Cotton.

The general condition of cotton is less favorable than in the previous week, and over portions of the middle and eastern sections of the cotton belt there has been marked deterioration. Absence of rain has caused it to open rapidly and to some extent prematurely. In portions of south and southwest Texas showers improved late cotton and the "top" crop, but over the northern portion of the State and over central and eastern portions of the cotton belt the conditions have been unfavorable except for picking, which has progressed rapidly.

The bulk of the tobacco crop has been cut and housed, generally in good condition except in Kentucky and Tennessee, where the crop promises to be very short, particularly in the first named State.

Crop Conditions by States.

The condition of crops by States, as indicated by the government bulletin, is as follows:

Illinois—Warm, dry week, good showers in strip from northwest counties southwestward, within which pastures and late corn are much benefited, but late corn generally much damaged and crop materially shortened, with three weeks required to fully mature; earliest corn being cut with fair to good yield.

Wisconsin—Liberal rains and seasonable temperature improved corn, potatoes, buckwheat, and pastures. Rain still needed in southern and eastern counties. Corn cutting will begin in southern counties next week, but bulk of crop needs from two to three weeks to mature.

Michigan—Showers followed by warmer temperature beneficial to corn, late potatoes, and pastures. Showers have put ground in good condition for plowing and seeding. Corn is very promising, and matures slowly.

Minnesota—Dry in Red River Valley till Saturday, and thrashing general. Showers elsewhere, many being heavy, delaying all work but plowing. Last half of week very warm and favorable for corn. Some damage to wheat in shock and stack by rain.

North Dakota—Weather last week generally favorable for harvest and thrashing. High wind and rain in few sections retarded thrashing and stacking of wheat. Harvest nearly completed. Light frosts injured only vines and garden truck.

South Dakota — Exceedingly warm with two days of drying, hot winds, adversely affecting some late corn, browning upland grass, and interrupting thrashing and haying.

Nebraska—Thrashing and haymaking well advanced, and in some counties about completed. Much early planted corn safe from frost and generally but little injured by drought. Late planted corn ripening prematurely, and most of it badly damaged by drought. But little plowing or seeding of fall grain done.

Kansas—Hot, dry week, unfavorable to corn, pastures, meadows, and plowing. Late corn much injured. Pastures drying up, and stock water getting scarce. Thrashing and corn cutting continue.

Missouri—High temperature, drying winds, and total absence of rain. Most corn past help, and cutting general; late corn will be very light and much will make nothing. Very little progress in fall seeding.

Iowa—Excessive heat with brisk to high winds and generally deficient moisture have not given favorable conditions for normal ripening of corn. Early planted fields are rapidly changing color and growth of late corn has been prematurely checked. Cutting in progress in all districts to secure fodder. Drought severe on all vegetation.

Kentucky—No rain except few scattered showers in northern portion. Temperature above normal though nights too cool for advancement of crops, their stage being so backward. All crops in eastern section are in good condition and safe except from frost. Drought in western section has damaged everything. Corn will not exceed half yield.

Indiana—Warm days, cool nights, and few good local rains in central and northern portions only. Corn is maturing fast, some cut and in shock, some safe from frost.

Ohio—Tobacco cutting well advanced, good crop. Cool nights retarded corn, but considerable is now out of danger from frost; some cut.

BETTER TIMES FOR FARMERS.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Believes Wheat Will Hover Around the Dollar Mark.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Secretary Wilson was at his desk in the Agricultural department today for the first time for a month, having just returned from his tour of the transmississippi States. He went as

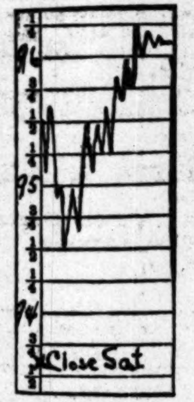
(Continued on tenth page.)

FOREIGNERS AGAIN BUY.

WHEAT MARKET STRONG ON SENTIMENT DEVELOPED IN LIVERPOOL.

Local Pit Trade Light in Volume—Liberal Wheat Engagements at the Seaboard — Increase in World's Available Supplies Is Considered Probable—Drought and Hot Weather Give Tone to Corn—Short-Lived Provision Break.

The foreigners yesterday renewed their buying of American spot wheat. This is the thing every one had been waiting for, the bulls hoping for, the bears watching for. New York last night put the wheat engagements as high as 120 loads. No one pretended less than 50 loads. The Liverpool price suggested that the Englishmen were getting over their bear hesitancy. Liverpool showed an advance over Saturday equal to 3c a bu on futures and equal to 5c a bu on spot No. 1 Northern wheat. The effect here was the natural one—an advance of about 2c at the opening, strong market through the session, and a close at about the top. December opened from 95½c to 95¾c, sold between 94½c and 96⅛c, and closed at 96⅛c. December was ⅛c premium. The pit contributed nothing to the day's interest. There were no important operations either way. If the bull pool did anything it was to sell a little on the rallies. Shorts did the buying. Outside markets about kept step with Chicago, except that Minneapolis moved a little faster. Notwithstanding the exceptional export engagements at the seaboard, almost 1,000,000 bu, there was little shipping demand here. Charters were made for only 100,000 bu. The cash prices showed no very sharp demand, No. 2 hard Kansas selling 1½c under December in store. A cargo, 50,000 bu, was sold at that. Clearances for two days, 1,160,000 bu, were fairly liberal.



December Wheat Range.

Local Inspection for Three Days.

The inspection here looked large at 1,088 cars, but it was the work of the inspection department for three days. The estimate for today was 410 cars. Receipts in the Northwest were considerably under last year's. The visible supply showed another decrease, 656,000 bu. The local stock, only 1,880,000 bu, showed an increase for the week of but 120,000 bu. The world's shipments, 9,812,000 bu, were large, but more than two-thirds of the total was American. An increase on passage of 2,000,000 bu made an increase in the world's visible Thursday a probability. Last year there was an increase of over 3,300,000 bu. The English visible decreased 351,000 bu. One of the minor bull considerations was the reappearance of rain in the Northwest, quite liberal showers through the Dakotas and Minnesota, with more promised for Thursday.

The reports regarding yellow fever had their effect on the speculative provision market. The lowest prices of the day were made early in the session. The selling was in great part for outside account, while the packers, particularly Swift and Armour, gave the market its best support. The declines were not important, pork selling off 22½c and ribs 10c, while lard only declined 2½c. At the close October pork showed a concession for the day of 10c and ribs of 2½c, but lard was 5c higher than at the close Saturday. Receipts of hogs at the principal Western markets were 5,000 less than a year ago. The local market was steady on receipts of 16,000 hogs. The feeling in the trade is that it is too late in the year for an epidemic of yellow fever to get much headway. The cash trade was said to be fairly good.

Continued hot weather, fears of drought, and comparatively light receipts for the two days included on the inspection sheet made a firm market in corn, and final prices were 1c higher than Saturday's. The bulk of this advance was made on opening quotations, when December sold at 33c to 33⅜c, as against 32½c last week. The weather map showed no rain to amount to anything in any parts of the Western belt and cables were higher. Fresh statistics were particularly bullish. Official reports indicated a yield in Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas of 498,000,000 bu, as against 784,000,000 bu last year, a falling off of 286,000,000 in the three States. In Kansas the yield was put down at 20 bu to the acre, which indicated a crop of 166,000,000 bu, against 221,000,000 last year. The early Iowa crop estimate of 200,000,000 bu was reduced to 150,000,000 bu. A member of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture estimated 100,000,000 bu of old corn still in the farmers' hands. Of the new crop 250,000,000 bu was said to be safe, while from 50,000,000 bu to 75,000,000 bu was more or less damaged. Receipts appeared to be enormous, but that was because two days' figures were bunched. Receipts for this period were 2,158,900 bu and shipments 2,243,500 bu. At primary points the receipts were 2,886,900 bu and shipments 2,424,900. Eastern clearances were 1,045,600 bu. The market was broad but trading was without a specially distinctive feature. Pringle beared the early market heavily, while Gifford was a free buyer of December. Later he was on the selling side. Baldwin-Farnum were good buyers on the advance and appeared to be bidding the market up against calls. Sample corn was steady and ½c higher. Sales on track and free on board were: No. 4, 28½@30c; No. 3, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 yellow, 30½@30¾c; No. 2, 31¼@31¾c; No. 2 yellow, 31¼@31¾c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 31½c. Billed through: No. 4, 28@29c; No. 5, 29¼c; No. 3 yellow, 29¼c; No. 2, 29¾c; No. 2 yellow, 29¾@30c; No. 3 white, 29⅝c; No. 2 white, 29⅞c.

Oats were firm and closed at about ½c improvement over Saturday. The only feature of the market was purchases of long oats by Baldwin-Gurney and Bartlett-Frazier. Each took in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bu. Closing prices were firm at top of the day. Sample oats were quiet and about ¼c lower. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 20@21c; No. 3, 19@19½c; No. 3 white, 20¼@22½c; No. 2, 19½@19¾c; No. 2 white, 22¼@23c. Billed through: No grade, 20c; No. 4, 19½c; No. 4 white, 20@21c; No. 3, 17½@18c; No. 3 white, 20@22c; No. 2, 18@18¼c; No. 2 white, 21½@23½c.

Rye was an extremely dull trade, attracting only a minimum of attention. December ranged from 52½@52¾c, No. 2 regular was quoted at 51c, and No. 3 at 50c. Barley was steady and showed more activity, offerings being larger. Quotations were from 27@28c for feed and 29@45c for malting, the outside for very choice. Timothy was steady at $2.80@2.82½ for September; October was $2.75 bid and $2.80 asked; March, $3.00 with no bids. Clover was easier at $6.25 for contract grade. Flaxseed was slow and not much changed; receipts, 139 cars; shipments, 69 cars; December opened $1.05, advanced to $1.05½, reacted to $1.04¾, and closed at the inside; September was nominally 3@3½c under December; No. 1 Northwestern ranged from $1.04¾@$1.05 early, closing $1.04½.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

A steamer with 155,000 bu of corn cleared from Philadelphia for Bordeaux yesterday. This is the first shipment of corn to France in many years.

A message from George Patten to Baldwin-Gurney says it is nonsense to claim that Iowa and Nebraska will have from one-half to two-thirds of a corn crop. He says there will be more corn in these States this year than there was last.

The foreign news is still a little mixed. A private cable reports Russian offerings of wheat increasing, while St. Louis wired the remarkable information that Austria is asking for offers of wheat.

The curb prices for wheat and corn were the same as those at the close. Puts on December wheat sold 94@94⅛c, closing 94⅛c. Calls sold 98¼@99c, closing 98⅞c. Puts on December corn sold 32¾@33¼c, closing 33¼c. Calls sold 33⅞@34⅛c, closing 34⅛c.

The fact that cash wheat remains a premium in all markets will prevent to a great extent the usual hedging sales against purchases in the country, except possibly during the time between the purchase and the arrival of the grain at terminal points. There can be no object for the warehouseman to sell for future delivery at a less price than the cash article is worth at the time in his house. This will relieve the market of a load that speculators have been compelled to carry the last few years—the stocks in store during distribution to the consumptive trade.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 410 cars; corn, 1,450 cars; oats, 515 cars; hogs, 26,000.

There was not a quorum of directors, and consequently no meeting yesterday afternoon.

WHEAT.	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Sept. 8, 1896.
September	94¼	95½@ 96¼	96¼	56¾
December	93¾	94⅛@ 96⅛	96⅛	58
May	94⅞	94¾@ 96⅝	96½	62¾
CORN.				
September	30⅜	31 @ 31¾	31⅝	19⅝
December	32½	32⅝@ 33⅜	33⅜	20⅞
May	35⅛	36 @ 36⅝	36⅝	23⅞
OATS.				
September	19¼	19 @ 19⅝	19¼	15
December	20⅝	20⅛@ 20⅞	20⅞	15⅞
May	23⅛	23⅝@ 23⅞	23⅞	18⅝
MESS PORK.				
September	8.82½	8.62½@8.75	8.75	5.65
October	8.85	8.62½@8.75	8.75	5.65
December	8.92½	8.70 @8.85	8.82½	....
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	4.72½	4.75 @4.77½	4.75	3.17½
October	4.75	4.72½@4.80	4.80	3.25
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	5.65	5.55 @5.62½	5.62½	3.12½
October	5.65	5.55 @5.62½	5.62½	3.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	116	609	11	736
Red spring wheat	6	4	4	14
Spring wheat	29	283	26	338
Corn	2,728	772	252	3,737
Oats	146	671	132	949
Rye	52	10	7	69
Barley	1	55	94	150
Totals	3,073	2,404	526	6,003

Inspected out—145,629 bu wheat and 1,977,253 bu corn.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Sept. 4, 1897.	Aug. 28, 1897.	Aug. 21, 1897.	Sept. 5, 1896.
Wheat	14,817,000	15,473,000	16,729,000	46,495,000
Corn	31,220,000	27,873,000	21,956,000	13,781,000
Oats	9,543,000	9,250,000	8,005,000	7,274,000
Rye	2,388,000	1,816,000	1,675,000	1,769,000
Barley	1,306,000	1,040,000	812,000	1,108,000

The following are the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Sept. 4, 1897.	Aug. 28, 1897.	Aug. 21, 1897.	Sept. 5, 1896.
Wheat	1,880,000	1,760,000	1,966,000	12,976,000
Corn	14,139,000	13,011,000	11,729,000	5,187,000
Oats	2,975,000	2,895,000	2,685,000	1,723,000
Rye	490,000	431,000	328,000	390,000
Barley	30,000	15,000	12,000	39,000
Totals	19,514,000	18,112,000	16,731,000	20,315,000

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Wheat had a rise of 2¼@2½c today, consequent upon excellent foreign buying of futures and spot wheat, the latter footing up 1,000,000 bu at New York and outports. The market had a midday reaction of a cent a bu, but aside from this exhibited a strong undertone all day. December opened at a dollar, and near the close sold up to $1.00¾, or just 4c under the best point of the year. Final prices were near the top for the season. There was no excitement at any time, trade being entirely local except for the early foreign orders. Total sales were 4,465,000 bu. Cables were all higher, and lent color to the big export demand. The visible supply and other weekly figures were more bearish than otherwise, but had only a minimum effect on prices. Corn sold up 1@1¼c on the bullish character of crop news, representing the crop away behind last year's figures. December sold from 38¼c to 38⅞c, and closed at 38¾c. Exporters were fair buyers of grain today.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 299,700 bu; exports, 364,102 bu. Spot strong; No. 2 red, $1.04¼. Options opened strong and higher on active foreign buying and bullish cables, eased off at noon under realizing, but recovered later on heavy export buying, closing 2¼@2½c net higher; No. 2 red May closed at $1.00¾; September, $1.01⅜@1.02¼, closed $1.02¼. Corn—Receipts, 962,025 bu; exports, 142,740 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 37⅛c. Options opened strong on bad crop news, eased off under realizing, but finally advanced again on renewed bullish crop reports, closing 1@1¼c net higher; September, 36⅝@37⅛c, closed 37⅛c; December, 38¼@38⅞c, closed 38⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 274,600 bu; exports, 189,520 bu. Spot firmer; No. 2, 23⅞@24c. Options quiet but firmer with corn, closing unchanged; September, 23⅞@24c, closed 24c; October closed 25¼c.

Feed firm. Hay dull. Hops quiet. Hides firm. Leather firm. Wool strong.

Provisions—Beef firm. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 7¼@8¼c; do shoulders, 5¼c; do hams, 8½@8¾c.

Lard—Steady; Western steamed, $5.20@5.25; refined firm. Tallow nominal. Cottonseed oil firm. Petroleum quiet. Resin steady. Turpentine firm at 30½@31c.

Rice—Strong; fair to extra, 4¼@4¾c; Japan, 4¾@4¾c. Molasses strong.

Pig iron warrants easier, $6.70@6.90. Lake copper quiet, $11.12½@11.25. Tin easy, $13.00@13.65. Spelter quiet, $4.25@4.30. Lead strong; exchange, $4.27½@4.32½; brokers' $4.

Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices 5@10 points lower under tremendous Brazilian receipts, weak European cables, and slack spot demand; selling checked by fears that the market has been oversold; longs cautious, owing to large increase in American visible supply; closed barely steady at unchanged prices to a net loss of 10 points. Sales, 10,500 bags, including September, 5.90c; December, 6.20@6.25c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 6⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 7¼c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 10½@16½c. Sales, 700 bags; Maracaibo unchanged.

Sugar—Raw firmer; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅞c. Refined firmer; mold A, 5 5-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; confectioners', 4 15-16c; cut loaf, 5 11-16c; crushed, 5 11-16c; powdered, 5 5-16c; granulated, 5 5-16c; cubes, 5 5-16c.

Butter—Receipts, 16,205; steady; Western creamery, 12@18c; Elgins, 18c; factory, 8½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 12,247; steady; large white, 9¼c; small white, 9¼@9¾c; large colored, 9¼c; small colored, 9¼@9¾c; part skims, 6¼@7c; full skims, 3½@4c.

Eggs—Receipts, 13,875; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 17@18c; Western, 16c.

Cotton—Spot quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7c; middling gulf, 7¾c; closed quiet; middling uplands, 7½c; middling gulf, 7¾c; sales, 391 bales. Futures opened steady at the decline. Sales, 4,200 bales. Opening prices—January, 3.76c; February, 6.78c; March, 6.82c; May, 6.87c; October, 6.87c; November, 6.76c; December, 6.74c. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 61,100 bales; January, 6.80c; February, 6.83c; March, 6.87c; April, 6.90c; May, 6.93c; September, 7.08c; October, 6.83c; November, 6.74c; December, 6.76c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 98c; track, 98@99c; No. 2 hard cash, 91@92c track; September, 99¾c bid; December, 99c bid; May, $1.00½ bid. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 29c; September, 29¼c bid; December, 31c; May, 34c. Oats stronger; No. 2 cash, elevator, 19¼c bid; track, 20@23c; No. 2 white, 22@23c; September, 19¼c; May, 23½c bid. Rye higher, 49½c. Flaxseed higher, $1.00. Pork easy; standard mess jobbing, new, $9.50; old, $8.75. Lard easy; prime steam, $4.60; choice, $4.67½. Lead strong, $4.12½@4.15. Spelter dull, $4.05 bid. Poultry—Chickens strong; old hens, 6@6½c; springs, 8½c; ducks, spring, 6c; geese, spring, 6c; turkeys, spring, 7@7½c. Butter lower; creamery, 14@18½c; dairy, 8@16c. Eggs firm, 10c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—Wheat higher; fully a cent up at the close; No. 2 hard, 86@87½c; No. 3, 80@85c; No. 4, 79¼@82c; No. 2 soft, 93@95c; No. 3, 87½@90½c; No. 4, 87@88c, two cars, 82c; No. 2 spring, 83c; No. 3, 79@83c; one car white, 78c. Corn about steady, active; No. 2 mixed, 27¼c. Oats fairly active, about steady; No. 2 white, 20@21½c; one car poor, 18¾c. Rye weak; No. 4, 46½@47½c. Hay fairly active, unchanged; choice timothy, $7.50; choice prairie, $5.25. Butter barely steady, less active; creamery, 13½@15½c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs, steady, 10¼c. Receipts—Two days—Wheat, 528,000 bu; corn, 98,900 bu; oats, 32,000 bu. Shipments—Two days—Wheat, 194,400 bu; corn, 17,500 bu; oats, 4,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—Wheat dragged up to the last hour of the session and then made a spurt on reports of heavy export business. The market lacked briskness in the main and showed a dragging tendency on a higher price level than last Saturday's closing. The closing advance was strong, based on reports of heavy export business. December opened 2c higher than Saturday's closing, at 91⅝c, broke to 90¼c, and closed strong at 92½c. September opened at 92c and closed at 94¼c. Flour higher; first patents, $5.40@5.60; second patents, $5.25@5.35; first clears, $4.40@4.60; second clears, $3.40@3.60. Bran in bulk, $7.50@8.00; sacked, $8.50@9.00.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.04¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.04¼; December, 93½c asked; new, 98¾c; No. 2 Northern, new, 98¾c. Rye, 50¼c. No. 2 oats, 22¼c. Flax, $1.04¾. Receipts—Wheat, 109,670 bu; corn, 17,135 bu; oats, 1,778 bu; rye, 3,177 bu; barley, 2,710 bu; flax, 266 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 83,327 bu; barley, 50,839 bu; flax, 236,849 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—Corn—Firm, higher; No. 2, 29¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 22¼c. Rye—Quiet, nominal. Whisky—Steady; $1.21. Receipts—Corn, 162,650 bu; oats, 26,150 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 225 brls; wheat, 6,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 89,950 bu; oats, 56,300 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,690 brls; wheat, none.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7.—Wheat—Higher, dull; No. 2 cash, September, and December, 97c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 22c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 19¼c. Rye—Dull, higher; No. 2 cash, 51½c. Clover seed—Active, lower; prime cash and October, $3.85. Oil—Unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7.—Spirits turpentine—Firm; 27¾@27½c. Resin—Steady, $1.15@1.20. Crude turpentine—Firm; $1.30@1.80@1.90. Tar—Firm; $1.15.

TO ENFORCE TARLATAN ORDINANCE.

South Water Street Dealers Cautioned by Health Department.

Officers from the Health department visited South Water street yesterday and demanded that the tarlatan be removed from fruit packages. Notice was served that further violations of the Gunther ordinance would be prosecuted. The requests of the officers were complied with, as a rule, but under protest. Receivers who believe it is necessary to continue the organization formed to oppose the ordinance are preparing to present their side of the case to the authorities.

Receipts of peaches were much larger yesterday. The arrivals from Michigan during the day aggregated 30,000 baskets.

The following prices on produce are quoted on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 17c; firsts, 15½@16½c; seconds, 12@14c. Dairies: Extras, 15c; firsts, 12@13c; seconds, 9@10c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream, cheddars, 9c; new, twins, 9c; Young America, 9¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 12½c.

Fresh fish—Black bass, 9c; pike, 4c; pickerel, 3c; German carp, 1c.

Green fruits—New apples, green, $1.00@1.50 per brl; red fruit, $1.35@1.75 per brl; lemons, California, $3.25@4.00 per box; Sicily, $3.75@4.50; bananas, 40@75c per bunch; gems, 15@20c per ⅓ bu; Osage melons, 15@30c per crate; grapes, Concords, 10@12c per 8-lb basket; Muscats, California, $1.25 per case; Tokays, $1.25@1.35 per case; plums, blue Damsons, 70@80c per 16-qt case; peaches, Michigan, 25@35c per 1-5 bu basket; fancy, $1.50@1.75 per 6-basket case; pears, California Bartletts, $1.40@1.50 per 40-lb box; Michigan Bartletts, $1.75@2.00 per brl; blackberries, Michigan, 75c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; watermelons, $5.00 per hundred; blueberries, $1.00@1.25 per 16-qt case.

Hay—Receipts, 1,670 tons; shipments, 72 tons. Choice timothy, on track, $8.50@9.00 per ton; No. 1 timothy, $7.50@8.00; No. 2 timothy, $6.50@7.00; No. 3 timothy, $5.00@6.00; choice prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00; No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.00; No. 3 prairie, $4.50@5.00.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 8c; No. 2, 5¼c; No. 1 calf, 9¼c; No. 2, 8c; No. 1 country tallow, 3c; No. 2, 2¼c.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.20 for finished goods.

Potatoes—New Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesotas, 54@56c per bu; Ohio, brls, $1.50.

Veal—50@60-lb weights, 4c; 60@75-lb, 6¼@7¼c; 75@100-lb, 7¼@8c; 100@110-lb, 8¼@9c.

Vegetables—Beans, hand-picked pea, $1.05@1.07½ per bu; cabbage, Illinois, 60@75c per large crate; Michigan celery, 35@50c per case; cauliflower, home-grown, $1.00@1.25 per 12-head case; egg plant, 20@25c per doz; onions, Illinois, $1.00@1.15 per brl; string beans, green and wax, Illinois, 40@50c per 1¼-bu sack; lima beans, 10@12½c per qt; squash, crooknecks, 15@20c per ¼ bu; tomatoes, Illinois, 15@25 per 4-basket case; Indiana, 40@60c per bu; rutabagas, 25@30c per 1¼ bu.

LAKE STREET "L" STRONG

SELLS AT THE HIGHEST FIGURE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

Approach of Operation on the Completed Loop, with Bull Stories, Causes Quotations to Advance—Growth in Suburban Traffic—West Chicago Displays Weakness—South Side "L" Stock Sells Up to 51¼—Chicago Broker on Eastern Sentiment.

Local stocks showed a surprising degree of strength yesterday when the condition of the New York market was taken into consideration. New York stocks opened yesterday at a decline from the closing figures of Saturday, and there was an hour's trading in New York before the local market opened. Plenty of time was given therefore for traders to digest the news from the East, and it would not have caused any great degree of surprise if stocks had gone off. They did not, however, sell off to any great extent, while some of the stocks showed greater strength than on the previous day's trading.

The stock of the Lake Street Elevated sold yesterday at 19⅝, the highest price at which it has sold during the present year. The stock opened at 18¾ regular and 19 for 10 shares buyer 10, an advance on the opening call to the high price of the day. There was a decline to 19¼ for account stock and to 19 for regular, and the closing quotations were at those figures. Lake Street Elevated trains will be running around the loop tomorrow, if the present plans do not miscarry. The train which was run around the loop on Monday developed the fact that the structure was in condition for operating. All of the stations are not ready to be used, but enough are completed to give the Lake Street road an opportunity of taking and letting off passengers at almost any point along the line of the loop. This is supposed to have had its effect in strengthening Lake Street stock. There is in circulation, however, a number of bull stories regarding the prospects of that company. The purchase of debenture bonds by the road, if the plan carries, will have the effect of reducing fixed charges materially, though the reduction will not equal the added expense growing out of loop rental.

Suburban Business Is Growing.

The suburban business of the Lake Street, it is claimed, is only partly developed, and great possibilities are supposed to be in store for Lake Street as a result of its connection with the Suburban railroad and the Cicero and Proviso. The Suburban railroad is as much a Yerkes line as though it had been the original scheme of Mr. Yerkes, and had been built by him. It is said Mr. Yerkes practically owns the stock of the corporation, but whether that is true or not there is a close traffic arrangement which will send the Suburban travel over the Lake Street road. With the leased lines of the Northern Pacific equipped with electricity the Suburban will have a traffic that will be a good addition to that of Lake Street. The Cicero and Proviso is also a valuable feeder, and though it is theoretically operated by the West Chicago street railroad the connections made with the Lake Street Elevated are of a character which sends the majority of its through passengers down-town on the elevated trains. The Northern Pacific's suburban service will be entirely discontinued as soon as the leased lines are operated by electricity, and the traffic which now comes down-town on these trains will, in a great measure, go to the Lake Street road. Notwithstanding the fact the Lake Street road has shown deficits in the past, which it is possible is being repeated at the present time, investors remember it is a Yerkes line, and that Yerkes lines do wonders.

A pool in Lake Street for the purpose of putting up the price of the stock is one of the things the street continues to talk about. If such a pool has been formed the question of traffic and fixed charges will cut very little figure in the price at which the stock will sell on the exchange. The present pool, if there is one, stands a better show of succeeding in its boosting efforts than previous ones have done.

West Chicago Shows Some Weakness.

West Chicago was, next to Lake Street, the most active local security. It was not so strong as on the previous day, selling down to 107⅛ from an opening at 108⅛. The closing was at 108 for regular and account stock. The facts which led to strength in Lake Street were of a correspondingly depressing character when West Chicago was considered. The opening of the loop and the operation of Lake street and Metropolitan trains around it is almost certain to have a decided effect upon the traffic of those two roads. A part of any gain they may have must come from West Chicago. The advantage to be gained by the elevated roads must therefore work to the harm of the West Side cable system. While there may be some gain in the total traffic coming from the West Side, it is not likely to be very extensive, for a while, at least. If Mr. Yerkes' predictions regarding the increased traffic of the Lake street prove to be prophesies there can hardly be an increase in the number of passengers carried by the West Chicago Street railroad.

A prominent Chicago broker, who has just returned from New York, says the feeling throughout the East is very bullish and every one seems to be looking for a greater degree of prosperity in the future than has come up to the present time. In discussing the market probabilities yesterday this broker perpetrated a choice Irish bull. He said: "A successful bear in the stock market is certain to go broke before he dies if he only lives long enough."

South Side Elevated stock showed some strength yesterday, opening at 50⅝ and selling up to a close at 51¼. This is a gain of more than 10 points, or more than 25 per cent in this stock in six weeks. While the Buffalo Bill attraction is adding to present traffic the ordinary travel of the road is in itself better than during August. An officer of the road said yesterday the traffic of the road for September promised to be an improvement over last year's figures.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

50 L St El R R... 18¾
10 do buyer 10... 19
50 do act... 19¼
100 do act... 19⅝
100 N Y Bis Co act 52
20 Int Pk Co com. 21½
50 LStEltrctfscash 16¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

50 AmStBd Co act 29
100 do act... 29¼
1 Di MtchCo cash. 153
205 N Y Biscuit Co. 51½
50 do act... 52
5 L St El R R... 19¼
50 do act... 19¼
50 do act... 19⅝
25 do... 19¼
100 do act... 19¼
20 do... 19¼
50 do act... 19¼
50 do act... 19¼
50 do act... 19¼
25 do... 19
50 do act... 19¼
50 do act... 19¼
80 do... 19
50 W Chi St R R... 108½
50 do act... 108⅛
50 do act... 108
50 do act... 107½
150 do act... 108⅛
100 do act... 108
50 St'sWSCline act 18¾
5 I PkCo pfd cash 46
5 do... 46
150 L St El tr ctfs.. 16¼
150 Mil&ChiBr com 10
100 So S El Ry... 50⅞
50 do act... 51
50 do... 51¼
6 do... 51
50 do act... 51¼
50 do... 51¼
50 do... 51¼

BONDS.

$3000 CGL&CCo 5s.103
1000 L St El inc 5s 83
$3000 W Chi St R R 1st m 5s.....104

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

5 Am Strw Bd Co 30
150 L St El RR act 19¼
50 N Y Biscuit Co. 51¾
50 do... 51½
5 do... 52
50 N C St RR act. 240
3 St's WSC Line. 18
10 do... 18¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.
New York	$81,371,456	$132,628,277
Chicago	18,889,051	15,366,486
Boston	13,450,142	14,750,089
Philadelphia	7,986,058	9,402,155
St. Louis	7,797,323	4,171,607
Baltimore	2,780,585	3,052,812
New Orleans	1,324,929	1,216,092

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 55c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Yellow Fever Scare Puts a Damper on the Bull Campaign.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The bear party was better defined and more aggressive in today's market than it has been for several weeks, and they got the ascendant for a time over the large bull contingent. The desire of some of the very heavy operators in the bull party to realize profits was itself a source of weakness, but the bears made most capital out of the yellow fever outbreak in Mississippi. The stocks of roads which traverse the region immediately infected, notably the Louisville and Nashville, were most keenly affected. Louisville and Nashville declined at one time 2 points below Saturday's close, and other Southern roads were more or less affected, the whole market going off in sympathy and with the weight of heavy realizing sales.

These incidents somewhat interfered with the plan of operations of the bulls, which was not essentially different from that pursued each day last week. The stock selected today for putting up in order to sustain the rest of the market was Northern Pacific. This stock has not shared in the recent improvement in prices, owing to the poor showing of earnings made in the weekly and monthly reports of the company. But the apparent weakness in earning power of the company was disregarded today and the price of the preferred stock was raised by manipulation 4 points, and that of the common stock about 2 points. The day's trading last week was preceded each day by the circulation in the street of a "tip" as to which stock was to be pushed up during the day. This policy was pursued also today with the effect of stimulating speculation in the stock named and aiding the bulls' plan. They were also assisted today by a livelier speculative interest on the part of London than has been manifested since the present rise in prices. Prices were higher in London before the change here, and buying for London account was quite a prominent factor during the day. London bought about 40,000 shares. The orders which had accumulated in commission house offices over the double holiday were also effective at the opening in helping to rush up prices. The heavy sales to realize, however, and the yellow fever sentiment soon put a stop to the upward movement and the market was depressed for most of the balance of the day below Saturday's close, the decline from the opening high point exceeding a point in many prominent shares. The buying in Northern Pacific, New York Central, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the Grangers, especially Burlington, brought the market back to above Saturday's level of prices, stocks which remained below being exceptional. Sugar moved in an erratic manner all day over a range of 2¼ points, showing strength for the most part. The preferred stock rose 2¾. The industrial stocks generally were somewhat neglected. Stocks which show sharp losses are the coalers (except Reading), Flint & Pere Marquette, Great Northern preferred, Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred, Mobile & Ohio, St. Joe & Grand Island second preferred, Bay State Gas, Linseed Oil, Starch, and others to a fractional extent. Consolidated Gas gained 4 points, and Hocking Valley preferred 5⅝.

Railway bonds were less active and easier, Northern Pacific issues showing strength and activity. Total sales, $3,200,000. Government bonds strong; new 4s ¼ per cent higher.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sep. 5.	Closing Sep. 4.
Am. Sugar	29,300	157⅜	154⅝	156⅜	154⅛
Do pfd	5,000	120¼	118	120¼	117½
Am. Tobacco	7,700	95¾	94⅛	94½	94⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	2,100	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Do pfd	200	79⅝	79	79	79⅛
Am. Express	5	158	158	158	....
Atchison	2,100	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Do pfd	14,700	34	33	33⅞	33⅞
Am. Spirits Co	1,600	14	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
Do pfd	200	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	3,500	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32
Bay State Gas	18,900	13½	12	12⅛	13⅝
Balto. & Ohio	3,600	19¼	12	12⅛	17⅛
Bkln. Un. Gas	225	121	121	121	121⅛
C., I. & L.	1,200	12⅛	12	12	....
Do pfd	900	37	36⅛	36⅞	....
C., B. & Q.	30,100	99⅛	98	99	98⅞
C. & N. W.	4,700	126⅛	124⅞	126⅛	126⅛
C., M. & St. P.	51,700	99	97⅝	98⅞	98⅛
Do pfd	200	145⅝	145⅛	145⅝	146
C., R. I. & P.	9,500	93	92⅛	92⅞	92⅜
C., St. P. & O.	4,400	80⅛	79	80	80
Do pfd	100	144⅛	144⅛	144⅛	145
Can. So.	2,200	58⅝	58	58	58⅛
Ches. & Ohio	12,800	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	5,900	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	39⅝
Do pfd	12	84⅝	84⅝	84⅞	85
C. R. R. of N. J.	1,500	96⅞	96	96⅝	96⅜
Con. Gas, N. Y.	2,500	202⅞	199	202	198
Chicago Gas	4,600	104⅝	103⅝	104⅛	104⅝
C., H. V. & Tol.	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Do pfd	200	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	....
C. & H. V. C. & I.	200	7	7	7	....
Colo. Fuel & I.	1,900	26⅛	25⅛	26	26⅛
Con. Ice	1,300	40⅛	39⅛	40	40⅛
Cent. Pac	600	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
C. Gt. W.	100	18	17⅛	17⅛	18
D., L. & W.	600	160	160	160	161⅛
Del. & Hud.	900	119⅝	118⅛	119	120⅛
Den. & Rio G.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do pfd	5,700	50	49	49⅛	49⅛
Erie	2,200	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Do 1st pfd	1,500	43⅛	42⅛	43	43
Do 2d pfd	300	24	23⅛	24	24
Chicago & Alton	400	161	160	161	....
Det. Gas	900	50	45	50	....
Flint & P. M.	200	13	13	13	....
D. M. & F. D.	520	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	13
Gen. Electric	3,600	38	37⅛	37⅞	38⅛
G. N. pfd	200	140	140	140	....
H. B. Claflin	300	98	97⅛	98	....
Illinois Steel	100	49	49	49	49⅛
Ill. Cent.	100	107	106	106⅞	107
Iowa Cent	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do pfd	300	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Lake Shore	100	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛
Louis. & Nash	26,500	62⅝	61⅞	62⅛	63⅛
L. E. & W.	400	22	22	22	22⅛
Do pfd	700	76⅛	76	76⅛	76⅛
L. I. Tracn	78	42	42	42	....
Laclede Gas	1,100	48⅛	48	48	48⅛
Do pfd	75	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	....
Met. Traction	875	124⅛	123⅛	124	124⅛
Mich. Cent	700	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
M., K. & T.	1,200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Do pfd	4,500	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	36
Manhattan	7,100	107	104⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Mobile & Ohio	300	30⅛	30	30	31⅛
Missouri Pacific	26,700	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛	39⅛
Minn. & St. L.	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28
Do 2d pfd	700	59⅛	59	59	60⅛
Nor. Pac	14,000	20	18⅛	19	18⅛
Do pfd	73,000	56⅛	53⅛	56⅛	52⅛
N. Y. Cent	9,300	112	111	112	111
Norfolk & W.	800	16⅛	16	16	14⅛
Do pfd	2,900	45⅛	44	44⅛	44
N. Y., S. & W.	1,000	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
Do pfd	2,500	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
North Am. Co	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,400	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
Nat. Lead	3,400	39	38⅛	39	39
Do pfd	70	107⅛	107	107⅛	....
Nat. Linseed	100	19⅛	19	19	21
N. Y. C. & St. L.	600	17	17	17	17⅛
Nat. Starch	100	12	12	12	....
O. R. & N. pfd	500	73	73	73	....
Penn. R. R.	500	114	114	114	....
Pac. Mail	8,200	38	36⅛	37⅞	37⅞
Pullman	900	181⅛	180⅛	181	180⅛
P. D. & E.	100	2	2	2	....
P., C., C. & St. L pfd	300	60	60	60	59⅛
Pitts. & W. pfd	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
Reading	33,300	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛
Do 1st pfd	15,700	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	55⅛
Do 2d pfd	3,000	34	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
St. L. & S. F.	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Do 1st pfd	300	55⅛	55	55⅛	56⅛
Do 2d pfd	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
St. J. & G. I.	1,200	9⅛	9	9	9
Do 1st	1,900	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	50⅛
Do 2d	800	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Rio G. West	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	....
Do pfd	100	58	58	58	58
Southern Ry	900	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Do pfd	11,000	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	36⅛
So. Pacific	1,600	23	22	22	22⅛
St. L. & S. W.	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Do pfd	700	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
S. R. T.	200	8	8	8	8
Texas Pac	1,800	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
Tenn. Coal	7,900	34	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛
Union Pac	3,800	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
U. P., D. & G.	3,875	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	....
U. S. Rubber	800	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛
Do pfd	200	70	70	70	....
U. S. Leather	900	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Do pfd	2,200	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
W. & L. E.	5,700	3⅛	3	3	3
Do pfd	400	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Wabash	3,700	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
Do pfd	14,600	24	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛
West. Union	9,800	95⅛	95	95⅛	95⅛
Well Fargo Ex.	50	111	111	111	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	United States	45
American	115	Fargo	109

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	126	U. S. 2ds	98
U. S. 4s coup.	126	U. S. 5s reg.	114
U. S. 4s	111¾	U. S. 5s coup.	114
U. S. 4s coup.	113		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

281000 At gn 4s.88⅛@89
363000 do adjmt 4s ...58½@59¼
1000 Am Spirits 6s 88¾
70000 B R T 5s.88⅛@89
32000 B W-W 5s ...101⅛@102
1000 Byn El 1st.. 80¼
6000 B Un Gas 5s.110½
2000 B-O Parkersburg Branch.108
7000 CRI-P ex 5s ...106⅛@⅝
10000 do deb... 103½
5000 Col-9th Av 5s.118
13000 CB-Q con 7s ...116@½
28000 do con 5s.108¼@½
14000 do Neb Ex 4s ...94⅛@¼
8000 CNJ gm 5s... 113¼
3000 C So 1st... 110¼
57000 Col M 4s.. 12⅛@¼
34000 do 1st tr.64⅛@65¼
1000 Cent Ga 1st.. 114¼
11000 do cn 5s.94⅛@95
38000 do 1st inc...40@¼
1000 do 2d inc... 14
38000 C-O gen 4½s ...82⅛@83
6000 C-E 1st... 111
8000 CI-L 6s... 95
1000 Con 25 yr db.104¼
2000 do ex 4s... 105½
15000 Chi Ter tr.45⅛@¼
1000 CCC-St L St L Div 4s... 95½
3000 Com Cable 4s.106⅛
25000 Det Gas 5s.91⅛@¼
3000 D-RG 4s... 88⅛
20000 D M-M 1 g... 20
1000 ETVG con 5s.110⅛
14000 Erie 3d ex 5s ...112@¼
198000 do gen lien. 73⅛
151000 do prior 4s ...92⅛@93
1000 E-TH 1st... 108
53000 Ft W-DC 1st ...74@¼
2000 Ft W-RG 1st 57⅛
8000 GB-W deb... 7
10000 GH-SA M-P 1st... 91⅛
16000 Ia Cent 1st 5s 99⅛
1000 K-M 1st... 78⅛
24000 K P con tr.. 94
10000 do 6s 1896 ex mat cp... 110
1000 Kgs Co El 1st 59
5000 K-O 1st... 113
21000 L Gas 5s.102@103
3000 LAv-PF 1st.. 118
8000 L-N unf 4s.85¼@½
2000 MLS-W ex 5s.110
17000 Mo P con... 98@¼
2000 do 1st coll 5s 74¼
10000 do 3d... 108
1000 M-O g m 4s.. 75¼
22000 MKT 1st 4s.87@¼
21000 do 2d... 63@¼
4000 do 5s of Tex. 82
1000 M-StP ter 5s.113
15000 NPpriorás inc ...92⅛@½
322000 do gen lien 3s ...60¼@61
50000 N-W con 4s ...79⅛@80⅛
6000 NYS-W gm5s.84⅛
200000 N Y N H-H con deb tr small bonds.. 140
1000 N Starch 6s... 107½
4000 OSL-N 6s... 117½
79000 do inc A 5s ...58½@59
43000 OR-N 4s... 91@⅛
32000 do 1st... 112@¼
125000 Or Imp 1st tr... 100@101
25000 do tr 2d asst pd... 39¼@40¼
5000 PD-E 1st... 101½
9000 RGW 1st 4s. 80⅛@81
10000 R W-O con ...120⅛@121
10000 Rdg gen 4s ...86@¼
25000 SRT 6s... 68
22000 do inc... 18@19
23000 S A-A P 4s ...60¼@61
20000 S J-G I 2-3-4s 67
68000 So Ry 5s.94⅛@95
3000 StL-IM 1st... 107
21000 do 5s... 89@90
10000 S Pac Ari 1st 99⅛
13000 S Pac Cal 5s ...92@⅛
6000 Tex P 1st 5s 96
31000 do 2d inc..32@33
4000 3d Av 1st 5s.123
1000 TC-I T Div 6s 87⅛
27000 U P D-G 1st ...44⅛@45⅛
10000 UP 6s '96 ex mat cp... 111¼
10000 do 6s '97 m cp.111
31000 do 6s '98 mat coup... 111¼@112
35000 U P s f tr ...110⅛@111⅛
2000 Up El 1st tr. 79⅛
2000 Wab 1st 5s.. 107½
137000 do 2d... 80⅛@81
4000 do deb Ser B 32⅛
5000 Wis C 1st tr. 37⅛
10000 WNY-P g m. 49
1000 W S gtd 4s.. 108⅛
15000 do reg... 107⅛

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Chollar	82	Ontario	250
Crown Point	40	Ophir	80
Con. Cal. and Va.	150	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	100	Quicksilver	100
Gould and Curry	70	Quicksilver pfd	1000
Hale and Norcross	105	Sierra Nevada	75
Homestake	2900	Standard	180
Iron Silver	25	Union Con	50
Mexican	50	Yellow Jacket	55

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Atlantic	26	Kearsarge	21
Bost. & Montana	147⅞	Osceola	37¾
Butte & Boston	27	Quincy	118
Calumet & Hecla	410	Tamarack	137
Centennial	13¼	Wolverines	13¾
Franklin	16½		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	16	Justice	12
Alpha Con	25	Kentuck Con	8
Andes	25	Mexican	59
Belcher	45	Occidental Con	205
Best & Belcher	85	Ophir	110
Bullion	75	Overman	16
Caledonia	39	Potosi	44
Chollar	75	Savage	58
Confidence	125	Scorpion	6
Con. Cal. & Va.	170	Sierra Nevada	73
Con. Imperial	1	Silver Hill	3
Crown Point	37	Union Con	52
Exchequer	4	Utah Con	24
Gould & Curry	66	Yellow Jacket	46
Hale & Norcross	110	Standard	195
Julia	4		

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Trading continued broad and developed numerous features. Considerable long Atchison preferred was sold to New York, over 5,000 shares in the morning alone, price easing from 33⅞ to 33⅛. Bay State Gas was sold heavily, some 6,000 shares coming out in the first half hour, price yielding from 6⅞ at the close Saturday to 6. United Gas seconds lost 1 to 80, and fives 1 to 92. Dominion Coal was forced down from 20¼ to 19 on pressure of stock and lack of support, rallying to 20¼. The telephone stocks furnished the sensational element, Bell advancing from 255 to 267¼ on sales of some 600 shares in the morning, and it held the rise well

(Continued on tenth page.)

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

GROCERY LIST IS ON A HIGH AND PROSPEROUS PLANE.

Most of the Articles Show an Upward Tendency—Refined Sugar Advanced ⅛ Cent and Raw Sugar 1-16@⅛ Cent—Natives Claim a Big Shortage in Japan's Tea Crop—Lower Grades Will Be Admitted to This Country.

The grocery list continues strong with an upward tendency on most of the goods. Refined sugar has advanced ⅛c and raw sugar 1-16@⅛c. The demand for sugar is very large. Refineries are oversold as a rule and will only take orders to be filled in turn. There are indications of a still further strengthening of prices if the demand continues in its present condition.

Dry fruits are strong and not quotably higher than last week with few exceptions. Canned corn, tomatoes, and peaches have advanced 10@20c a dozen.

Teas are steady with prices about the same as in August. There is an increase of about 1½c over the figures prevailing during July. A shortage is looked for in Japan this year as compared with 1896. Natives estimate the falling off at from 10 to 20 per cent. It is generally believed the present prices will be maintained on all grades. Conservative operators predict a slight advance later in the season.

It is expected, however, that the market will be considerably influenced by a ruling which the Treasury department will make admitting lower grades of tea than was thought probable under the Dingley law. Needle leaf tea has been rejected, but will in all probability be accepted in the future. The settlement of this dispute disposes of all question regarding Ceylon teas, excepting such cases as may violate the regulations defined by the committee on tea standards.

Spices are firm, an advance of ½c in Penang white pepper being the most important change in the prices. This results from strong foreign advices. Trade in this line is good and a heavy fall demand is expected.

Tea quotations are: Japans, 17@40c; Pingsuey gunpowders, 18@40c; Moyune gunpowders, 24@60c; Moyune Young Hysons, 17@58c; Moyune imperials, 18@38c; Oolongs, 16@65c; English breakfasts, 15@60c.

Quotations on other grocery staples are as follows:

Sugar—Dominoes, 5.77c; cut loaf, 5.90c; cubes, 5.52c; powdered, 5.52c; granulated, 5.27c; confectioners' A, 5.15c; white extra C, 4.84c; extra C, 4.71c; yellow, 3.96@4.21c. Coffee—Java, 28@36c per lb; Mocha, 24c; Rio, choice, 14@15c; fair to good, 11@12½c; Santos, 13@16c. Rice—Fancy, 6@6½c per lb; choice, 5@6c; fair do, 4½c; Japan, 4¾@5¼c. Sirups—Corn, 18@20c per gal; standard sirups, 15@17c; fancy, 22@28c; molasses, New Orleans, O. K., 25@35c; centrifugal, 12@20c.

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HARD COAL RATE CUT

Big Reduction Made to Missouri River Points.

ALTON TAKES THE LEAD.

Serves Notice It Will Charge Only $2 a Ton.

GOES IN EFFECT ON SEPT. 20.

Interested Lines Decide to Meet the New Figures.

TROUBLE MAY REACH NORTHWEST

Rates on hard coal from Chicago to the Missouri River took a big tumble yesterday. The reduction amounts to 33⅓ per cent. For the last twelve months the rate has been $3 a ton. On and after Sept. 20 the tariff will be only $2 a ton.

The Alton precipitated the trouble by notifying Chairman Midgley of the Joint Western Freight bureau that it had decided to make the reduction on the date named. All the other roads interested decided to meet the reduced rate not only from Chicago to Kansas City, but also to Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and Omaha.

Fears are entertained by railroad officials that still further reductions will follow, not only from Chicago to the Missouri River, but also from Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis to all points in the Northwest. Soft coal rates also will probably become involved.

Vice President and General Manager Chappell of the Chicago and Alton says his company was forced to make the reduction by the action of competing roads. Hard coal had been selling in the Kansas City markets at a price which showed conclusively that some of the roads were making a rate of $2 a ton or less.

It has been an open secret for some time past that secret cutting of hard coal rates was being indulged in by several roads.

For the last ten or twelve years, Mr. Chappell said, the Alton had been practically out of the coal-carrying trade owing to the methods pursued by other roads. Up to last summer the rate on hard coal from Chicago to the Missouri River had been $3.25 a ton. The Alton had always contended that this rate was too high, and the margin of profit so great as to offer an inducement to dishonest roads to cut rates, and they improved the opportunity.

A year ago the Alton became tired of that sort of business, and reduced the rate to $2 a ton, and subsequently other roads forced the rate down to $1. Then the Alton managed to get considerable of the business. As soft coal rates became involved, and the bitter fight threatened demoralization in other rates, the Alton consented last fall to restore the rate to $3 a ton.

The Alton now finds it can make a fair profit on coal at $2 a ton, and, not desiring to violate the law, it has determined to make an open rate that is fair and reasonable both to the shipper and the railroad.

INVESTORS WANT FAIR PLAY.

Stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Company Accuse Directors of Diverting Profits.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—John L. Dodd, a stockholder, has prepared a suit against the Louisville Bridge company and the several other railroad lines operating over it, for himself and other small stockholders of the bridge company. The suit involves $1,000,000 and indirectly $2,300,000. Mr. Dodd sets forth that out of 15,000 shares of the capital stock, 9,006 shares are owned by the Pennsylvania interests, being in the name of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis railway company. The remainder of the stock is held by individuals. The bridge is capitalized at $3,000,000.

It is alleged in the petition that the bridge company in 1872 entered into a contract with the lines connecting with it for the use of the bridge. The contract specified that these railroads were to pay a sum sufficient to keep the bridge in repair, to pay a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent on the capital stock, interest on the bonded indebtedness, and also to create a sinking fund to pay taxes.

The petition alleges that the Pennsylvania company, being in control of the stock, reduced the semi-annual dividend from 6 to 4 per cent, later the dividend was further reduced from 8 to 5 per cent per annum. It is alleged that the Pennsylvania company has so manipulated the affairs of the bridge company as to prevent the stockholders from making any money, while the bridge company is making as much as 15 per cent per annum, which should be given to the stockholders, and the petition asks that the officers of the bridge come into court and make a full accounting.

MILEAGE TICKET IS IN DANGER.

Many Obstacles Will Have to Be Surmounted Before Its Success Is Assured.

Many dangerous snags will have to be removed before the new interchangeable 1,000-mile ticket, placed on sale by the Central Passenger association lines on Sept. 1 last, will have smooth sailing. The withdrawal of the Monon from the interchangeable ticket agreement has already been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE. The Erie has never joined and the Grand Trunk's lines in Michigan are fighting the roads in that State which have adopted the new ticket.

Whether the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton remains a party to the new agreement depends upon the action the Central Passenger association will take at its meeting today. This road has asked that the holders of mileage tickets wanting to come from Chicago to Cincinnati over the Monon and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton be permitted to do so, the Monon turning the coupons over to the Dayton road and the latter turning them in to the mileage bureau. If some such arrangement is not agreed to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton people say they will have to withdraw from the agreement.

Some of the differential lines, it is understood, will make a demand at today's meeting for special privileges on the ground that the standard lines secure most of the business.

WABASH LOSES EEL RIVER LINE

Indiana Judge Declares Its Charter Forfeited and Appoints Mr. Ruddell of Kokomo Receiver.

Richard Ruddell, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Kokomo, Ind., has been appointed receiver of the Eel River railroad, now operated as the Logansport-Detroit division of the Wabash. Judge Brownlee of the Howard County Superior Court of Indiana handed down the decision. The Judge held that a corporation leasing itself to another competing line violated its charter. The case will be appealed.

RAILROADS WANT LOWER TAXES

Attorneys Present Arguments Before the Illinois Board of Equalization.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The State Board of Equalization met in the Senate chamber this morning. In the absence of Auditor McCullough, Dr. S. M. Barnes was selected chairman. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the board adjourned for committee work.

The Railroad committee heard arguments in favor of reducing the assessment of railroad property. D. P. Phelps represented the Iowa Central. He asserted that the road has no terminals in this State, but was compelled to pay $50,000 a year for terminal charges at Peoria, where the road uses the terminals of the Peoria and Pekin Union. This road owns eighty-eight miles of main tracks in the State. It is compelled to pay in addition to the terminal charges mentioned about 77 per cent of the cost of maintenance, insurance, and repairs of the bridge over the Mississippi, where the road enters the State. He said the Iowa Central was assessed $4,200 a mile, and in consideration that the road was losing money on its investments in Illinois he thought the assessment exorbitant and asked the board to reduce it.

W. S. Lyford of Chicago spoke in behalf of lower assessments for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. He stated that owing to the fact that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was largely engaged in hauling coal the road necessarily had a large equipment and a large number of cars and engines. He introduced figures to show that all the cars were assessed upon the cost of the cars, when as a matter of fact the cars were not worth what they were when new. He said he believed 20 per cent a fair rate to assess railroad property, instead of 25, as at present.

Angus Leek of the Mobile and Ohio road advocated a general reduction in railroad property assessments and spoke at some length upon the subject. He also told of the high rate his road was compelled to pay, and asked the board for a reduction.

The Committee on Personal Property was in session for a short time and discussed the assessment of personal property.

BONDS NOT A PREFERRED LIEN.

Baltimore and Ohio Receivers Deny the Issue Raised by the Union Trust Company.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad receivers today filed an answer in the United States Court to the suit of the Union Trust company of New York, brought to compel the receivers to include the $10,000,000 of mortgage bonds of 1885 in the same class as the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Mercantile Trust company of New York, meaning in effect that the 1885 mortgage bonds be made a preferred lien.

The suit grows out of the refusal of the receivers to pay interest on the above bonds due Aug. 1 last. The receivers, after detailing the reasons for the issue of the consolidated mortgage bonds, say that since the making of the consolidated mortgage the road has contracted obligations to a large amount. These obligations were incurred on the credit of its ownership of the main line and branches, unincumbered by any mortgage lien in addition to those recited in the consolidated mortgage and the mortgage itself, and that it would be a great hardship on creditors to have the mortgage of 1885 made a preferred lien.

They deny intention of discriminating against the securities and claim that the interest on the consolidated mortgage bonds was paid from earnings of the properties held under the consolidated mortgage and clearly applicable to the purpose. They also deny the right of the mortgage bonds of 1885 to a preferred lien.

ST. LOUIS RATES DEMORALIZED

Situation at Chicago and in the Northwest Said to Be in Good Shape.

New York, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic association reconvened today.

Since the managers adjourned several weeks ago rates both east-bound and west-bound have undergone a number of changes, and at the present time the situation, according to a well known official, may be summed up as follows:

"When the Presidents met two weeks ago the east-bound situation out of Chicago and the Northwest was very good. Out of St. Louis, however, owing to the presence of non-association lines rates were in very bad shape.

"West-bound rates were being manipulated by all the lines, particularly by the fast freight divisions of two of the leading lines, and long time contracts were being made, regardless of the tariff. The Presidents with their traffic officials reviewed the situation, seriously agreed to restore rates, wipe out contracts, and brace up rates generally in view of the large volume of business ahead. The Presidents, after agreeing to once more restore rates, adjourned to meet again Sept. 16."

To Attend Brewster's Funeral.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island has gone to New York to attend the funeral of Benjamin Brewster, who had been First Vice President of the Rock Island since David Dows died. It is probable David Dows Jr. will become First Vice President and take charge of the New York office.

Outer Belt Line Suffers Badly.

Earnings of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, known as Chicago's outer belt line, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were $1,184,646, a decrease of $107,775.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Those attending the joint meeting here of the Western union and non-union insurance men, held a brief session today, as they adjourned at an early hour in order to view the floral fête parade in the afternoon and the floral ball tonight. There are here seventy-three members of the Western Union association, of which R. J. Smith of Chicago is President, and thirty-five of the non-union body. A conference was held in regard to compensation for agents, but no result arrived at, but possibly one may be tomorrow. The matter of a new hazard in the matter of electricity was considered at length, and a report was ordered made in regard to it. The question of compensation of agents in large cities, such as Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, in comparison with smaller places, was debated at length, but no definite conclusion reached.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—State Auditor Cornell today threatened to cause the arrest of the agents of the American Wheelmen's Protective association of Chicago, who are doing business in Lincoln without a charter and without having paid a fee. The association insures owners of bicycles against theft, and agents have, according to the Auditor, canvassed the State for three years. If the violation continues the Auditor says he will begin action against the company.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 7.—Governor Drake returned to his office this morning, and said he would stand with the Attorney General in the view that the action of the State against the Swiss insurance companies involved no violation of treaty rights. Secretary Sherman's note will be taken up soon.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 7.—Attorney General Crow has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to revoke the licenses of the following foreign fire companies, because they are, he declares, members of a trust to control prices in violation of the anti-trust law: Ætna, British-American, Caledonia, Phœnix, Royal, Queen, Scottish Union, Manchester, North German, Monarch Union, Niagara, Franklin, German, German-American, Hartford, Home, Hanover, Hamburg-Bremen, Liverpool and London and Globe, London Assurance corporation, London and Lancashire, and North British and Mercantile.

A convention of agents of mutual life insurance companies of the Western States is being held at the Victoria Hotel. L. Repogle of Chicago is chairman and B. W. Blanchard, Des Moines, Secretary. The mutual underwriters have a national organization, and the present convention is being held to organize a Western branch. The purpose is to look after needed legislation, and to protect mutual companies in the Western field. A permanent organization is expected to be reached today. Among the leading men attending the convention are: A. G. Wilson, Clinton, Ia.; J. Curry, Los Angeles; L. E. Repogle, Chicago; Edward E. Stivers, Chicago; H. S. Holbert, Marshalltown, Ia.; S. E. Kumble, Kansas City; and E. H. Hibben, Marshalltown, Ia.

The Key City Fire of Dubuque, Ia., has reinsured in the Lancashire. The Key City had a capital of $200,000, with $50,000 paid in. Through the sale of the business stockholders will realize about 5 per cent upon their holdings.

The Mutual Fire of New York will be organized soon under section 125 of the New York law. It is to be called the Manhattan Fire.

Superintendent McNall of Kansas has given a license to the National Mutual Fire of Pittsburg, Kas.

Chicago College of Law Opens.

The Chicago College of Law, a department of Lake Forest University, formally opened its fall session last evening with exercises in the Athenæum Building. Addresses were made by Judge Shope, Judge Gibbons, and D. H. Pingree of Bloomington. The college has 200 seniors and 250 juniors.

LAKE STREET "L" STRONG

SELLS AT THE HIGHEST FIGURE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

Approach of Operation on the Completed Loop, with Bull Stories, Causes Quotations to Advance—Growth in Suburban Traffic—West Chicago Displays Weakness—South Side "L" Stock Sells Up to 51½—Chicago Broker on Eastern Sentiment.

(Continued from ninth page.)

through the afternoon. One week ago today Bell sold at 243. Erie rose 2¼ to 74½, receding to 73¼ and rallying to 74, with good reports of heavily increased earnings and promises of an increase in dividend to 5 per cent next year. New England rose 4 to 129. Centennial was the feature in the mining stocks, 6,200 shares changing hands in the morning, with price rising 1¾ to 13⅞, receding to 13½ in the afternoon. Call loans, 2@3½. Time money, 3@4½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 1½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	7,000	155	157½	155	156⅝
Do pfd	550	118	120¼	118	119⅝
Atchison	250	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Do pfd	6,500	33¾	33⅞	33⅛	33¾
Bay State Gas	14,000	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
Bell Telephone	800	255	267½	255	266
C., B. & Q. ex div.	4,700	98¼	99⅛	98	99⅛
Calumet & Hecla	15	440	440	440	440
Chi. Junc. Ry	200	108½	109¼	108½	109
Do pfd	75	109	109	108½	108½
Centennial	8,100	12¼	13⅞	12	13⅛
Erie Telephone	2,900	72	74½	72	74
General Electric	150	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼
Illinois Steel	75	49½	49½	49½	49½
Mex. Central	250	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Pullman	175	181	181½	181	181
Union Pacific	1,100	17¼	17¼	16¾	17¼
West End R. R.	450	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
West'house Elec	125	25	25	25	25
Do pfd	225	55	55½	55	55
Wis. Central	25	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$10000 Atch 4s 87¼	15000 do 2d 5s ....80@¼
27000 do adj 4s 59	5000 Junc 5s 109⅝
5000 C B & N 5s..105¼	2000 Ill. Steel cnv 5s 83
35000 C B & Q cnv 5s ..107⅞@108	45000 Mex C 4s.... 64
5000 Gas 1st 5s.. 92	

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

No Business Done in Stocks at London Except in Americans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

There was no business in the stock markets today, except in Americans. These had a dull opening, consequent upon realizations, but picked up in the afternoon and changed hands at a material advance on last night's figures. With the receipt of New York cables, however, the market took a downward turn and all the earlier gains were lost and prices in most cases left off under yesterday's closing. There was a little rally in the street, but it was entirely due to operations for New York account, the public here still refusing to take an active part in the dealings.

The Indian government has got its remittances and on favorable terms. Gold exports in connection with the operation are out of the question, as the rate of purchases will not allow them. It is very doubtful under the circumstances whether the Bank of England rate will go up on Thursday.

The Paris bourse opened firm and closed dull, while the Berlin market was dull throughout.

The invitation of the Indian Council for tenders for drafts for one crore of rupees (about $5,000,000) produced tenders today of 292 lakhs of rupees (about $14,600,000), at an average rate of 1s 4d@1s 4 1-16d per rupee. The government allotted 11 per cent of the offers from the tenders at the highest price.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 6	21,524	181	34,851	18,884
Tuesday, Sept. 7	9,500	1,000	16,000	18,000
Totals	31,024	1,181	50,851	36,884
Same period last w'k	28,999	1,460	60,137	31,730
Same period 1896	22,823	1,651	48,181	34,837
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 6	5,084	17	6,460	3,660
Tuesday, Sept. 7	2,500	....	4,000	2,000
Totals	7,584	17	10,460	5,660
Same period last w'k	8,540	61	17,171	9,108
Same period 1896	5,631	....	16,218	3,121

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep.

Four thousand hogs were left in the pens last night. Armour bought 3,000; Anglo-American, 1,300; Boyd & Lunham, 1,300; Chicago, 1,000; Continental, 900; Hammond, 600; International, 800; Lipton, 1,100; Morris, 1,100; Swift, 2,500; and butchers, 1,000. Selected droves of light cost $4.39@4.40; butchers', $4.27@4.32; and mixed and heavy packing, $3.95@4.13.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis the first two days of this week, 71,000 cattle and 84,000 hogs, against 67,000 cattle and 91,000 hogs a week ago, 57,000 cattle and 71,000 hogs a year ago, and 69,000 cattle and 59,000 hogs two years ago.

John Patterson, who has just returned from a visit to his farm in Montgomery County, Ia., says corn will make about 35 to 40 bu to the acre. Pastures are very dry, and more Western range cattle are going upon feed than ever before in that country.

John J. Murphy, hog buyer for Cudahy at Sioux City, returned from a trip through Iowa. Speaking of the prospective hog supply, he says that last year the farmers were unable to see any outlet for their corn except by feeding to live stock. This stimulated breeding operations greatly, and the result is now seen in a greater number of pigs on the farms, there being now 100 to 150 pigs in places where last fall they had half as many. It is his opinion that the infrequent reports of hog sickness now is due to the fact that farmers have plenty of feed, and they have not been compelled to feed green corn, as they did last year, when the disease was so prevalent.

Cattle—Receipts were estimated at 9,500, including 6,500 Westerns and 1,500 Texas. With only 1,500 natives on sale the market for all desirable beef cattle ruled steady, while Western rangers generally sold 5@10c lower. Texas cattle and native butcher stock ruled steady. Trade was active, and a good clearance was made. Native steers sold at $3.85@5.25, bulk $4.70@5.20; Western range steers, $3.90@4.30; Western cows and heifers, $2.70@3.90; Texas steers, $3.40@3.45; native cows, $2.00@3.90; heifers, $2.60@4.25; bulls, $2.20@4.25; stags and oxen, $2.60@4.25; veal calves, $4.00@6.00; and stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60.

Hogs—The market opened dull at Monday's closing prices, but later declined 5c and closed flat, with 4,000 left in the pens. Packers acted very bearish owing to the yellow fever scare. Shippers and speculators held the market up at the start, but after outside orders were filled the feeling weakened very materially. Receipts about reached expectations, and the quality was better. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.30, bulk $3.95@4.20; mixed, $3.90@4.35, bulk $4.05@4.20; light, $3.95@4.40, bulk $4.30@4.40; pigs, $2.90@4.40, bulk $3.25@3.75.

Sheep—Desirable grades of sheep and lambs sold at former prices, while the commoner grades ruled weak to 10c lower. Lambs sold at $3.50@5.85, bulk $4.80@5.50; native sheep, $2.75@4.20, bulk $3.70@4.00; Western sheep sold to slaughterers at $3.00@3.80, and to country feeders at $3.45@3.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,400; market steady to 10c higher; native beef steers, $4.00@5.00; Western steers, $3.60@4.50; Texas steers, $3.20@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.90@3.80; canners, $1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,900; market steady; closed 5c lower; heavy, $3.90@4.05; mixed, $3.95@4.00; light, $4.05@4.10; bulk of sales, $4.00@4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.40@3.90; fair to choice Westerns, $3.25@3.60; common and stock sheep, $2.75@3.50; lambs, $3.75@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; best native steers steady; other cattle 5@10c lower and very slow; Texas steers, $2.00@3.70; Texas cows, $1.25@3.00; native steers, $3.50@5.00; native cows and heifers, $1.65@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.50; bulls, $2.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market 5@10c lower; bulk of sales, $4.10@4.15; heavies, $4.10@4.17½; packers, $4.00@4.12½; mixed, $4.10@4.17½; lights, $3.90@4.15; Yorkers, $4.12½@4.15; pigs, $3.05@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; lambs, $3.60@5.00; muttons, $2.50@4.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market for Texans and good natives steady, others 5@10c lower within the range; fair to fancy shipping steers, $4.20@5.15; light steers to dressed beef grades, $3.70@4.85; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.85@4.25; cows, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to 5c lower; light, $4.20@4.30; mixed, $4.00@4.30; heavy, $3.90@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady to strong; native muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $3.75@5.25.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Beeves, Receipts, 513. European cables quote American steers at 10¾@11¾c; refrigerator beef, 9@9¾c; exports, 800 beeves and 2,600 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 208; veals, $5.00@8.75; grassers and buttermilks, $3.75@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,103; sheep, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $4.80@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,223; lower at $4.45@4.65.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 7.—Cattle—Steady; unchanged. Hogs—Dull and lower; prime pigs, $4.50@4.55; best light Yorkers and mediums, $4.45@4.50; grassers and stubblers, $4.25@4.35; heavy, $4.30@4.35; roughs, $2.75@3.75. Sheep—Firm and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The dry goods market opened with considerable spirit today, the accumulated mail of the holiday making the shipments heavy and the demand marked, both at first and second hands. A fresh onslaught of buyers was made on the jobbing stores, the Merchants' association again being responsible. The market retains its strong position, sellers being under less pressure to sell at reduced rates than heretofore. The market for all cotton goods continues firm. Woolens are also strong in tone, though requests for goods are quieter now, while a general heavy distribution at interior points is going forward. The market for staple cottons is less active than was the case last week, but it is still firm and well sustained. Prints are strong and active.

A. S. Worrell to Speak.

A. S. Worrell, editor of the Gospel Witness, of Louisville, Ky., will speak at Willard Hall at noon today, and then will lead the Christian Alliance weekly service at 2 p. m., at the Central Baptist Church, 324 South Clark street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Train Service to Buffalo Bill's Wild West.

Special and regular trains to both afternoon and evening performances at the Coliseum, returning immediately after each performance.

CORN A CENT HIGHER.

(Continued from ninth page.)

far west as Montana and Utah, giving especial attention to the agricultural interests of the States visited, with particular reference to irrigation, horse raising, and sugar beet growing.

"I found the farmers in especially good spirits wherever I went," he said. "There is no doubt that confidence is restored and that the country is justified in its anticipations of better times. The people are all busy in the West. Indeed, I do not believe there is an idle man west of the Mississippi who wants work."

Mr. Wilson predicted a still further advance in the price of wheat, due to the fact that there is not only a short crop abroad, but also because of the fact that, according to his observation, the crop will not be so extensive in this country as has generally been anticipated.

"With the improvement of the times," he said, "the average American is going to have all the flour his family can consume, even though he may have to pay a little more for it. I believe that even without the shortage in the foreign crops, the conditions in this country would have forced wheat to a dollar a bushel. But," he added, "the improved condition of the farmer is due not alone to the enhanced price in wheat, but there has been a corresponding improvement in all farm products."

SHORT WHEAT CROP IN EUROPE.

United States Will Be Called Upon for One Hundred and Twenty Million Bushels More than Last Year.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—W. P. Atwell, Commercial Agent of the United States at Robaix, France, sends to the State department a report on the short wheat crop in France. He says the crop in France, and, in fact, in all Europe, has fallen much below the average, and that it is estimated that the United States and Canada will be called upon to export from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 bushels more than they exported to Europe last year. France will require about 60,000,000 bushels to meet the deficiency in that country.

Counsel Heenan at Odessa has made quite an extensive report to the State department concerning the failure of the crops in Russia. In many districts it has been the wettest season known and grain has been destroyed by both rain and hail. Much of the grain was not worth the expense of binding. The wheat received at Odessa is of a very inferior quality. The report predicts that little wheat will be exported from Russia during the season of 1897-'98, as there is little available for that purpose, the old stocks being practically exhausted, and the new crop little more than sufficient for the home demand. The failure of the wheat crop in Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria, Consul Heenan continues, has brought buyers from those countries into Russia, and wheat which would ordinarily leave Odessa by steamers is destined to go by rail from the interior into the countries named.

In sore throat, nose, mouth, tonsils, pharynx, diphtheria, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1897:

Wrightwood-av., 166 w of Kimbell, s f, 25x140, Aug. 31 [J. Preuss to H. F. Linde]	$3,400
Wrightwood-av., 96 w of Ballou, s f, 37½x125, Aug. 21 [H. F. Linde to J. Preuss]	1,100
Wilton-av., n w cor Waveland, e f, 49 65-100x120, Aug. 12 [F. J. Kaspar to M. Pfluger]	2,100
Oakley-av., 216 s of Belmont, e f, 25 through to alley, Sept. 4 [C. J. Henning to A. Schiermann]	1,500
Dickens-av., 170 w of Spaulding, s f, 28x150, Sept. 7 [O. Berkowski to M. Wodarski]	2,500
Edgewood-av., 215 e of Catalpa-ct., s f, 50x140¼, Aug. 31 [F. J. Le Moyne to H. C. Classen]	3,000
Dayton-st., 20 n of Clay, w f, 24x125, Aug. 31 [H. C. Claussen to F. J. Le Moyne]	9,150
Hudson-av., 207 s of Menomonee, w f, 37½x90½, Sept. 4 [L. L. Grombacher to C. Grembacher]	4,500
Chestnut-st., 100 e of N. Clark, s f, 16½x106, July 24 [C. Pehrson to E. Smith]	9,000
W. 17th-st., 102 e of Wood, s f, 24x125, und ¼ inst., Sept. 7 [S. Schlager to S. S. Shirer]	1,000
Same property, Sept. 7 [S. S. Shirer to C. Schlager]	1,000
S. 42d-ct., 302 s of 29th-st., w f, 50x124, Aug. 16 [F. R. Jaeger to G. Kuhlman]	1,250
Elizabeth-st., 148 s of 81st, w f, 50x125½, April 30 [M. M. Ludwig to Natl. Union S., L. and H. Asso.]	8,330
Monroe-av., 290 s of 62d-st., e f, 50x166, und ½ inst, March 2 [C. J. Bussie to A. C. Bossi]	12,000
Aberdeen-st., 100 n of 62d, w f, 25x124, Sept. 6 [C. Grieden to J. J. Reilly]	1,150
24th-pl., 100 w of Canal-st., s f, 12½x125, Sept. 6 [S. Wilhelm to R. B. Weise]	1,400
Homan-av., 250 n of W. 16th-st., w f, 25x124 85-100, Sept. 1 [K. Legg to G. A. Legg]	5,000
Miller-st., 151 n of Taylor, w f, 48x100, Aug. 7 [E. C. Dunk to J. W. Bent]	16,000
Miller-st., 448 s of Polk, w f, 25x100, June 21 [J. Ritchie to M. Bene]	2,500
Colorado-av., 424 w of Kedzie, n f, 26 1-3 through to Jackson, Aug. 11 [M. O'Connor to B. Roche]	3,800
Haddon-st., 197 e of California-av., s f, 25x120, Sept. 2 [A. Kugelard to M. Grotz]	5,000
Wisner-av., s e cor Garden, w f, 162 through to alley, Aug. 25 [L. B. Hillis to P. Bulfer]	9,000
Ashland-av., 50 n of Lawrence, w f, 50x160, Sept. 2 [A. Hinz to E. Heiss]	2,500
N. 49th-ct., s e cor Leland-av., w f, 50x123¼, Sept. 3 [L. Moss to G. A. Hall]	1,500
Wabash-av., 248 s of 60th-st., e f, 24½x187, Aug. 26 [J. Amstein to M. Brosseau]	8,000
Wabash-av., 223 s of 60th-st., w f, 24½x187, Aug. 26 [B. Brosseau to J. Amstein]	7,000
S. 44th-av., s w cor 15th-st., 58x125, Sept. 2 [C. Miller to T. Pinkert]	1,500
Harding-av., 192 s of Wabansia, e f, 24x125, Sept. 7 [L. L. Kimball to C. R. Reenhold]	2,000
Wellington-av., 192 w of Lincoln, s f, 75x75, more or less, Sept. 7 [M. in C. to G. J. Hilmann]	5,466
Wrightwood-av., 79 e of Hamlin, n f, 135x125, Aug. 31 [F. J. Le Moyne to H. C. Classen]	8,250
W. 66th-pl., 166 w of Butler-st., n f, 43x124½, March 29 [J. Pettel to J. G. Garrett]	7,500
S. 52d-av., 200 n of Washington-st., w f, 37½x125 [G. H. Follansbee to J. M. Roach]	1,500
Osgood-st., s e cor Garfield-av., w f, 25x123 9-16, Sept. 3 [H. Kruesselm to M. McManaman]	3,300
Allen-av., 291 n of Milwaukee-av., n w f, 25x125, April 14 [M. L. Helmstreet to A. Nussler]	3,000
Allen-av., 316 n of Milwaukee-av., n w f, 25x125, April 14 [same to same]	6,000
Newport-av., 163 w of Halsted-st., s f, 25x117, Sept. 4 [B. Morey to E. W. Yeomans]	1,775
Addison-st., n e cor Ward, s f, 25x125, Aug. 31 [A. A. Shumaker to R. Schaffner]	7,000
Flournoy-st., 105 w of Albany-av., s f, 25x99, Sept. 7 [J. G. Lobstein Jr. to H. Friend]	8,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

John Monk, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2281 Monroe-st.	$5,000
Mrs. Anna Krasa, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 754 and 756 St. Louis-av.	6,000
R. Moss, 3-story and basement brick flats, 107 Edgemont-av.	3,500
John Sucky, 2-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 5000 Ashland-av.	5,000
Mrs. N. Lyons, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6021 Rhodes-av.	4,500
J. Perkins, 1-story and basement brick addition, 3324 S. Wood-st.	1,400
Joseph Cormack, 3-story and basement brick apartment building, 6133 and 6135 Woodlawn-av.	20,000
Samuel Tippett, 2-story and basement brick apartment building, 5025-5027 Armour-av.	6,000
Thomas Woods, 1-story and basement brick addition, 729 W. Superior-st.	3,000
James A. Hern, 2-story and basement brick store and flat, 256 N. 48th-av.	4,000
Fred Schmidt, 2-story frame flats, 683 W. Wrightwood-av.	2,000
C. Brown, 1-story and basement brick addition, 111 Lubeck-st.	1,000
E. J. Lehmann's Estate, 1-story brick top addition, 146 E. Ohio-st.	3,000
B. F. George, 2-story and basement brick store and flat, 254 Washington-blvd.	5,000
J. F. Steiner, 2-story and basement brick flats, 760 S. Sawyer-av.	2,500
Mrs. B. Babbitt, 3-story and basement brick front addition, 466 Paulina-st.	4,000
John Earle, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 6203 Justine-st.	1,200
Mrs. S. Peterson, 1-story frame addition, 1210 Oak Grove-av.	1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Anderson Transferring company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Otto Gresham, E. G. Lancaster, Charles S. Babcock.

The Harlem Electric Light and Power company, at Harlem; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Hermann Riffel, Henry Hilgenberg, John Freese.

The Soudan Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Adolph Raphael, Emery S. Walker, Andrew L. Winters.

The Samuels and Averill company, at Chicago; to conduct a merchant tailoring business; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, H. P. Samuels, A. D. Averill, F. D. P. Sneeling.

The Bohemian-American Women and Maidens' association, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, John J. Beilman, Maurice Sharpira, S. Browaski.

The St. Andrews Hospital, at Murphysboro; without capital stock; incorporators, Kaspar Schaurte, Joseph Van Clooster, Henry Borgero.

The Naperville Lounge factory, at Naperville, certified to a change of name to the Naperville Lounge company.

The Ætna Foundry and Machine company, at Springfield, certified to an increase in capital stock from $15,000 to $25,000.

The Carthage Electric Light and Power company, at Carthage, certified to an increase in capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000.

The Regal Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Joseph Rezabek, Thomas Kalbet, Frank Cmucha.

The Orion Coöperative Creamery, at Orion, certified to a dissolution of the corporation.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY P. M., BETWEEN POSTOFFICE and 55th-st., billholder containing amount of money; loser can identify. Finder please address O 408, Tribune office.

LOST—ON STATE-ST.—ONE GOLD SCARF-PIN, with crescent of diamonds. Liberal reward will be paid by returning to Palmer House.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD PAID FOR CHECKS drawn in favor of MARTIN FARRELL; lost Saturday. 201 30th-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—401—LETTER TODAY. THEN will do if impossible sooner, but I hardly know what to think about you.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—A card to the afflicted—The wonderful Ozonic Electro-Music Cure, now astonishing Europe, is within your reach. It is the most scientific, most successful of all modes of conquering disease, and the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon suffering humanity. A single treatment satisfies the most skeptical. Asthma, Bronchitis, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Weakness, either nervous or muscular, Gout, Jaundice, Loss of Self-Confidence, Liver Torpidity, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Rheumatism, and with the aid of the Roentgen rays and Ozone—which destroys all disease germs—Consumption of the Lungs! All these dire complaints are readily cured at the Ozonic Electro-Music Cure Rooms, 700-701 Palmer House, where can be seen the most perfect apparatus in the world. Treatment delightful and results astounding. The medical profession is respectfully invited to call.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON 1ST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR OUR WEEKLY MARket Review and "Statistics and Trading," containing valuable tables, etc; we give reference of 75 banks. WM. R. HENNIG & CO., Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—IF INTERESTED IN GRAIN AND stock markets write us for information which may prove valuable in making investments. ANDREWS & CO., 421 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF large business experience, expert accountant, good salesman and manager, lately manager of large concern where I had full charge of business and finances; highest references for ability and integrity. Address O 667, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, experienced bookkeeper and cashier; first-class references; bond if desired; moderate salary. Address O 456, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPErienced and competent bookkeeper and office man; age 33; six years with present employers; A1 references or bond. Address O 672, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ATtending school desires employment part of day; law office preferred. Address O 655, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE CLERK AND correspondent; young man, 4 years' experience; furnish references. Address O 420, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper, transient or permanent; special work solicited; best of references. O 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT WILL rapidly straighten ledgers for 25c per hour. Address O 411, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO do office work or as shipping clerk. Address O 413, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman, with horse and buggy, acquainted with city grocery and baker trade; English and German languages; highest references and bonds. Address O 404, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK BY dressmaker; $1.50 per day. Call or address 3622 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY, AGE 16, LIVing with parents; understands office work, or will do anything; references. PEACHE, 24 Pacific-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; 15 years' experience with engines, boilers, and pumps; all references; license. O 440, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20, in machine shop. Address O 426, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT and highly respectable young Swedish man with the very best of city references from late employer as houseman and for general family work, city or suburban, or as assistant janitor or butler; sober and strictly reliable; will guarantee the best of satisfaction. Address ALFRED JOHNSON, 129-131 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN; UNderstands care of horses and carriages; best of references. Address 5213 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY and competent young German as butler or houseman; best of references. Address M 971, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH COACHman; strictly first-class in every respect; sober, obliging; married; ten years' references from best Chicago families. Address O 430, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNderstands care of fine horses and rigs; can bring first-class references. Address O 441, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE GERMAN coachman, honest, steady, sober, and industrious; careful driver; best city refs. Address D C 340, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH COACHman; thoroughly exp., sober, reliable; understands furnaces; highest refs. from last employer. Address N F 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN OR SECond place with private family; obliging; good worker; best reference. Address O 437, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE COACHman; thoroughly experienced; willing about the residence; good city references. O 471, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINgle, sober, reliable; good references. Address O 449, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED MAN, AS coachman; married; wife is good cook. Call 1935 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; best city ref. 4234 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; best reference. O 661, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STEnographer and Remington or Smith Premier operator; references furnished; competent. Address O 423, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT railroad stenographer and clerk; handle correspondence without dictation; good references. Address O 403, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer and general office worker; understands bookkeeping; good refs. 1191 Sacramento.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN, gardener, florist, or coachman; worthy and well qualified; best of references. Address O 417, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, without children, as janitor. 20 26th-st. FRED SCHEFFLER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO assist on books; 3 yrs.' experience as cashier and asst. bookkeeper; A1 references. Address O 461, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS bill clerk or stenographer; one year's experience; moderate salary. Address O 418, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS German cook and second girl; first-class city references. 83 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl, 2d work, nurse, or traveling maid to invalid; refs. Address O 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL, EXperienced in second work; private family. 769 W. 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook and laundress; refs.; exp.; state wages. Address H., 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl, general housework. 177 39th-st., Flat R, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH girls, experienced, general housework. Call MRS. NELSON, 3608 Hermitage-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT SISter and brother as cook and houseman; private; state wages. 272 N. Clark-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, general or second work. 3726 Cottage Grove, Flat 21.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, general housework. Apply 3055 Calumet-av., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS nurse girl; private American family. 5132 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; can give best of refs. Call or address 4550 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL; SECond work and sewing; wants to attend night school. Address D K 361, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE AND ASsist with second work; will give refs. from the last place. Call for two days, 81 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERal housework by competent girl, city or country. Address V G 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERman cook and second girl; best of references; American family only. 2531 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid in first-class hotel; best of references. Address V A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; no postals; please call; $5 per week. 2973 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR SMALL children; have best of city references; wages $5. Call 5211 Wentworth-av., candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; GOOD cook, etc.; laundress. 139 29th-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND reliable nurse. Address D C 494, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SECond girl. 2973 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH, TO help in housework. 5943 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED woman to care for infant. Address 26 Ayers-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—LIGHT HOUSEWORK in flat, family of two. 29 North Pine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general housework; private American family; best refs; South Side preferred. Address X G 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED GERman lady wants work by day sweeping, cleaning; good laundress; have best references. MRS. GAHME, 54 Beach-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COOKING OR housework by a Wisconsin girl; no postals answered. 3208 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework by small family. 26 Meyers-ct.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker; take in or by the day; reasonable. 259 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING AND plain sewing done, $1 per day; refs. Address 669 Wells-st., flat 3.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse, or second work, by an experienced woman; good dressmaker. 136 53d-st., office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a refined and well-educated American woman, widow of a physician; thoroughly understands the management of a nice home, the care of children; fine sewing; no objection to leaving the city; references the best. Address N 334, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN widower's place by Swedish girl, or do general housework in small family; wages $5. 5211 Wentworth-av., candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—WORKING HOUSEkeeper and mother's assistant, generally; willing, neat, and obliging; best reference. Address O 409, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY, 27, AS HOUSEkeeper, hotel, or elderly gentleman. Address V A 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN WOMAN, fine cook, as housekeeper for gentleman or 2 or 3 gentlemen; city reference. V G 130, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN girl as housekeeper or general housework. 6342 Champlain-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, COMpetent, or seamstress with first-class dressmaker; references. 354 N. Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WORKING HOUSEkeeper in flat; take care children, assist generally; best reference. O 464, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent young lady stenographer and bookkeeper; rapid and accurate with notes; expert operator; 7 years' experience; A1 reference. Address O 442, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PREPOSSESSING young lady stenographer, with gentleman of means; three years with last employer. Address O 453, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher, Remington; educated, 5 years' experience; efficient and thoroughly reliable; law preferred. Address O 446, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer, qualified to do first-class work and make herself generally useful. Address O 433, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady stenographer of several years' experience; salary $10; best references. Address O 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnographer; good speller, accurate, and willing to start for small salary; some experience; Smith or Rem. Address O 463, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; can give best of references. Address O 468, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer; 3 years' experience; also general office assistant; refs.; salary $9. O 480, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD STENOGRApher, Remington or Smith operator; salary, $8. Address O 410, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STEnographer having spare time will do piecework very reasonable. Address O 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, REliable, and experienced stenographer; Remington and S.-P. operator. Address O 427, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATed, refined, and experienced stenographer; Rem. or caligraph. Address O 452, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MANICURING, OR POsition as office girl, or in theater waiting-room by one who knows her business; refs. 1302 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY young lady able to teach German and French; references. Address O. K., 475 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN OF HIGH respectability and education to assist in a refined family; small wages. H V 36, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE young lady; references. O 407, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED, TO WORK IN FISH store; must have refs. 1116 Milwaukee-av.

CORRESPONDENT—MAIL ORDER BUSINESS; state experience and salary expected; partial knowledge of machinery. Address O 651, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK, REGISTERED, OR ASSISTANT, registered, for prescription work; state experience and salary wanted. N W 121, Tribune office.

FLOORWALKER—1 EXPERIENCED FLOORwalker; must be live, competent man. Apply Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

LAW STUDENT—IN LAW OFFICE. ROOM 907, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN—19 TO 21 YEARS, FAMILIAR with retail cigar business; must live at home, on the West Side; state salary wanted and give references; must be willing to work. Address O 435, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—25—

Those who have any business ability can find lucrative employment selling my choice residence lots on the easy monthly installment plan. Can post you thoroughly in three days. No previous experience in real estate business is required. Am carrying 1,000 to 2,500 people on my excursions to inspect my choice, highly improved properties. Most of them are house renters who want to make their monthly savings pay for homes of their own. You can sell home sites to them and can earn good pay if you have any business energy and ambition There is no necessity for a man who is willing to do his best to be any longer out of good paying employment.

CALL IMMEDIATELY AT ROOM 607, MASONIC TEMPLE.

S. E. GROSS.

MEN—FOUR ACTIVE MEN TO SELL SOAP TO families. Address O 445, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR MANIFOLD BOOKS, SHIPping books, and specialties; good commission to first-class man. Address O 432, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SHOE SALESMAN; MODERATE salary. 312 W. 63d-st.

SALESMEN—COME AND INVESTIGATE AN opportunity for making $3 to $10 per day; others make it; why not you? 760, 334 Dearborn-st.; ask for MR. CALDWELL.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON CLOTHING TRADE, to sell a good side line; one very small sample. Address O 429, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—2 BICYCLE SALESMEN; MUST be thoroughly experienced and competent. Apply Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SOLICITOR WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ADVERtising man for weekly class publication. Address O 448, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE BOY; must write a plain and rapid hand. Call between 3 and 5 p. m. today at 179 S. Water-st.

BOY—STRONG, TO DRIVE AND TAKE CARE of horse for iron shop. 2804 State-st.

BOY—AGE 16; GRADUATE PREFERRED; $3. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

CHOIR BOYS—FOR QUARTET, TO TRAVEL. Call afternoons. 907 Steinway Hall.

ERRAND BOY—MUST LIVE ON THE SOUTH Side and have some knowledge of the picture business. Room 411, 6 E. Madison-st.

Trades.

A FEW SAWYERS, MORTISERS, AND BORING machine hands accustomed to freight car mill work; none others need apply. Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CABINETMAKER—EXPERIENCED. APPLY Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

ENGRAVER—ALL-AROUND ENGRAVER TO finish line and half-tone; one experienced in label work preferred; only those of correct habits need apply. Address, with full particulars, G. B. RICHARDSON, Supt. D. C. Cook Pub. Co., Elgin, Ill.

PRESSMEN — A FIRST-CLASS JOBBING cylinder pressman and two book and cut cylinder pressmen; only first-class men wanted. Address W 50, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

ROLL TURNER—COMPETENT. INQUIRE AT Chicago Horseshoe Co., 1119 Ashland Block.

50 CAR BUILDERS, 50 BLACKSMITHS, 100 rolling mill men, immediately. Room 312, 145 La Salle-st. Open evenings.

200 ROLLING MILL MEN, 40 MOLDERS, 50 machinists. R. 312, 145 La Salle-st.

House Servants.

MAN—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK AND care for two horses and two cows. Apply JOY, MORTON & CO., I. C. Pier No. 1.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPERIenced; young man. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES' TAILOR—CUTTER, FITTER, AND designer; must be competent. Address O 647, Tribune office.

MAN—RESPECTABLE APPEARING BUSIness-man, active and of good appearance, application, and industry, will secure rapid promotion in old and extensive business house; must be between the ages of 23 and 38. Address O 462, Tribune office.

MAN—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, PLUCKY; pleasant work; liberal compensation. Call at once Room 439 Rand-McNally Building.

MAN—TO TRAVEL; DISTRIBUTE ADVERTISing signs; $50 deposit. Address O 470, Tribune.

MEN—COLLECTORS. PROMINENT INDUSTrial Insurance Co., wants three active men to qualify for positions as collectors. Call Room 1, 555 W. 63d, corner Wright-st.

REAL ESTATE LOAN MAN—ONE THAT CAN control funds, can secure permanent position; $1,800 per annum. Address N 337, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A MAN POSSESSING ENERGY, persistence, and ability; remuneration according to ability; position permanent. 39, 175 Dearborn.

SUCCESSFUL, EXPERIENCED ACCIDENT insurance man can learn of paying, permanent position by calling at 39, 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER OF FRENCH AND GERMAN WHO can play organ. The Bridge Teachers' Agency, 169 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN FOR TICKET SELLER, RESPONsible theatrical company, $18 week; small security required. Call today only. 212 N. Clark-st., Room 80.

YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD APPEARANCE; steady employment. GEO. L. STEVENS, 54 5th-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—DOUBLE ENTRY (FEMALE), by a wholesale shoe house; salary $7 a week. Address O 460, Tribune office.

GIRL—OR BOY—FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST live on West Side and give reference. Address in handwriting, 296 Jackson-blvd.

GIRL—FOR OFFICE WORK IN PUBLISHING house. Address O 454, Tribune office.

LADY—EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY AS head of stock for WOMEN'S SUITS. Apply Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

LADY—EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY AS head of stock for TRIMMINGS. Apply Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—EXPERIENCED, WITH REFerence. 473 Dearborn-av.

COOK—COMPETENT, GOOD MANAGER, FOR two gentlemen, and help; no laundry; reference. 473 Dearborn-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT, FOR LAUNDRY AND chamber work. Apply 4800 Ellis-av., between 9 and 11.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL. GENERAL housework; small private family. 2753 N. Paulina-st., Ravenswood. Take North Clark-st. limits car.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL OF ABOUT 16 TO ASSIST at housework; must lodge at home. Call at basement door, 424½ Jackson-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 6710 Evans-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4240 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two. 3239 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERA LHOUSEwork. 4310 Greenwood-av.

NURSE—GERMAN-AMERICAN GIRL; ONE that can speak correct English preferred; reference required. Suite 503 Vincennes Apart. Bldg., 36th-st. and Vincennes-av.

SECOND GIRL—IN SMALL FAMILY WHERE other servant is kept; liberal wages; American or German. 367 Oakwood-blvd. Oakwood is the next street south of 39th, near Grand-blvd.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERT, WHO CAN ASsist in bookkeeping and general office work; one who is familiar with grain commission business preferred. Address in own handwriting, and state references. Address N 560, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—BEST THAT $5 A WEEK will engage; one having machine preferred. LOOMIS, 4731 Champlain-av.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—401 DEARBORN-ST.—WHO UNDERstands mounting and chaining glass medallions; must be experienced; steady employment. Smalley Mfg. Co.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED IN STAMPING LINens; $4 to commence. T. BUETTNER & CO., 187 5th-av.

GOVERNESS—A FRENCH GOVERNESS, PArisienne. Address M 376, Tribune office.

MANICURER—EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY. 9 E. Jackson-st., Flat 8.

LADY—EXPERIENCED LADY READER. Room 14, 154 Lake-st.

LADIES—EDUCATED, FOR SPECIAL NEWSpaper work; bring references as to character. TOMSLEY, Room 505, 167 Dearborn-av.

YOUNG LADY—BRIGHT AND INTELLIGENT, resident of North Side preferred, who has had experience in gathering and compiling newspaper clippings. Address in own handwriting, giving experience, references, and salary expected, D B 483, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED BOARDING-house on North Side, east of State-st., south of Chicago-av.; house furnished throughout; location refined and fashionable; walking distance; house contains 15 rooms; running water, private baths, kitchen, laundry, furnace, storeroom, and servant apartments in basement; house fully occupied; 21 boarders; rent reasonable. Address O 444, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

A BONANZA

if turned into transient rooming-house, 27 rooms, furnished, on State, near Siegel & Cooper; price only $400; owner engaged in other business. Don't miss this if you want to make big money. Call immediately. Room 401, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

Furnished 14 rooms, Dearborn-av.

Clears about $80 per week.

House always full nice class boarders. Furniture cost about $1,900; price $950. A moneymaker, and must be seen to be appreciated.

F. B. YOAKUM, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN ON account of health—A 28-room first-class rooming and boarding house, now full and in good condition, located east of Cottage Grove, near Oakwood-blvd.; little or no cash required; will take board and room for part pay; any one wanting this rare chance address MRS. E. A. LAKE, Station M, 3729 Cottage Grove-av., city.

COMPETENT PERSON—TO TAKE CHARGE of the manufacturing part of our enameling department; only those capable of producing first-class enamel on a large variety of sanitary articles need apply; references. Address The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Mott Haven, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY—FOR SASH AND DOOR men. I have the sale of an interest in a well located factory; a good investment for a moneyed man; an exceptional opening for a practical mill man. For full particulars address E. A. LAUGHLIN, D 42, Great Northern Hotel.

FOR SALE—CHEAP TO RIGHT PARTY—FINE rooming and boarding house in full running condition; all modern conveniences; little or no money required; will take part pay in room and board. Call landlady at 26 E. 39th-st., for further information.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,500 FOR HALF INterest in mfg. staple articles; business in successful operation; no debts; handle your own money, which will double every six months. KING, Room 9, No. 3 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SAFE MANUFACTURing business; hardware specialties; regular demand for goods; sell only to jobbing trade; good reasons for selling; about $6,000 required; principals only. Address O 473, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED BOARDING; FIRST-class location, North Side; walking distance; new and complete; receipts $500 monthly; can be increased; moneymaker; price $2,800; good lease; no agents. Address O 451, Tribune office.

$1,250 FOR HALF INTEREST IN FINE CITY manufacturing business; good salary and management to right party; active young man wanted. Address O 447, Tribune office.

MAN WITH $5,000 TO ENLARGE PROFITABLE and staple mfg. business, with an excellent record to show; selling wholesale trade only; substantial references. M 415, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS PARTNER WITH $500 to act as business manager of recognized theatrical Co.; 3d successful season. Address N 333, Tribune office.

DO YOU SPECULATE? I HAVE EXCLUSIVE inside information on two stocks; $100 invested immediately will make $500 profit. Write CHARLES HUGHES, 63 Wall-st., New York City.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

HIGHEST CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF merchandise, city or country; strictly confidential. LOWENICK & MENDHEIM, 500 Medinah Temple.

ACCOUNT SICKNESS $2,000 PURCHASES INterest established monopoly; can draw $100 weekly; money absolutely secure. DE VERE, 71, 121 La Salle.

WANTED—FOR CASH—

Bargain in grocery or any paying business.

Apply Room 401, 91 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCK; QUICK ACTION. Address Merchandise Purchasing Company, 127 Market-st.

EXCHANGE—$10,000 STOCK CROCKERY AND glassware; old established business. F. B. YOAKUM, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER FACTORY; ESTABlished over 30 years. M 734, Tribune office.

GREAT BARGAIN IF TAKEN NOW. WELL-established liquor store. O 400, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHOE STOCK AT A BARGAIN; good location. Apply 105 Garfield-blvd.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. If looking for profitable business write at once. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

CAN YOU SELL A MECHANICAL DEVICE BY which any person can cut any skirt any style perfectly in three minutes? It has no competitor or rival; no quicker, easier, surer moneymaker in your reach; "trying is proving." FOLLETT & CO., factory 156 E. 56th-st.

STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE to introduce new and valuable patent; season just opening; all business-men interested; sold under guarantee; $10 daily and upward can positively be made; if a good man I want you and you want me. HOYT, 76 5th-av., New York.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

THE LARGEST LINE AND THE LOWEST prices, new and second-hand safes, desks, and office fixtures in Chicago; special 60-foot oak partition, telephone booth, platform scale, six-foot wall case, wardrobe, cashier's desk, bookkeeper's desk; your own price to make room for new stock. "Quick sales, small profits, courteous treatment," our motto. The Baker Safe Co., 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SAFES FROM $15 UP. A FINE lot of second-hand and new safes on hand. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LEATHER-TOP, END-spring, strong-made business buggy as good as new; was built to order. Swenor's barn, rear 3650 Grand-blvd.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN, AS I have no use for her; A perfect business or family mare, 6 years old, and must be sold. Call at barn, 266 E. 37th-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-TON COAL WAGON. 3619 Cottage Grove-av.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—COCKER SPANIEL. 205 Schill

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

162 38TH-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST COTTAGE Grove, The Hayden—If you are contemplating a change and wish to secure well furnished, steam heated, sunny rooms and baths for the winter, with A1 table, good service, and reasonable rates, come and see us; we can please you; pleasant single rooms for gentlemen or ladies.

60 BOWEN-AV., COR. BERKELEY — CHOICE rooms, overlooking lake and Ellis-av.; good table, elevator, bell service; I. C. and boulevard trains, cable, 43d electric.

3525 GROVELAND-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room for married couple or 2 gentlemen; also nice side room; good home cooking; everything first-class; reasonable; good transportation.

2216 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT HOME FOR Chicago visitors; large, newly furnished rooms; excellent table; $1 to $2 per day; choice location; convenient to business center.

107 37TH-ST.—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, fronting Ellis Park; steam heat, hot and cold water; private baths; also furnished single rooms; table unsurpassed; near cable and I. C.

2548 INDIANA-AV. — DETACHED HOUSE, large and small room, south and east exposure; handsomely furnished; excellent table; references.

1808, 1810, 1812 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board; reasonable; convenient; references.

3979 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH board; steam heat; hot water day and night; references required.

2349 MICHIGAN-AV.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board and room at $5 per week; also families; steam heat; references.

2336 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent home cooking; very reasonable.

174 AND 176 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—NICELY FURNISHED large front rooms, with board; steam heat, running water, large closets.

3902 LAKE-AV., OPP. I. C. STATION—PLEASANT double, also two single rooms; board.

2315 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms and first-class board; all conveniences.

28 WOODLAWN PARK—CHOICE ROOMS, EXCELLENT board; 11 minutes to business center.

3958 DREXEL-BLVD.—CHOICE EAST FRONT rooms, overlooking park; first-class board.

1425 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 10—FURNISHED rooms, steam heat, hot water; meals if desired.

3007 GROVELAND-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for couples; excellent table; reasonable; Ill. Cent.

2226 AND 2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS WITH board, in each respect first-class.

2216 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; table board, $3.50; home cooking.

[illegible] MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ALCOVE and other rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

West Side.

869 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — BEAUTIFUL rooms, superior board; family table; refined surroundings.

245 ASHLAND-BLVD., CORNER VAN BUREN—Rooms and board; private family; references required.

[illegible] ADAMS-ST., 6 DOORS FROM ASHLAND-blvd.—Furnished rooms; day board.

North Side.

207 CASS-ST.—RICHLY FURNISHED STEAM-heated rooms, large and small, every modern convenience pertaining to comfort and wants of those appreciating and looking for a good home; private baths and billiard-room; our table is dainty, well cooked, and served; prices more reasonable and accommodations more satisfactory than in any boarding-house localities.

211 DEARBORN-AV., HOTEL LA VITA, COR. Chicago-av.—100 light rooms, with excellent board, American plan, $1.50 per day. Low rates to permanent boarders. Elevator service.

212 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE and single rooms; modern conveniences; pleasant home.

16 ASTOR-ST., MAISON DU NORD, NEAR Lake Shore drive and Division—First-class family house; low prices.

487-489 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS; steam heat.

378 CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH homelike board; $4 and $4.50 per week.

Hotels.

HOTEL SPENCER, 450 AND 452 WASHINGTON-blvd.

Neatly furnished rooms with or without first-class table board.

Front alcove room, suitable for two or four.

Rooms en suite will be fitted up to suit desirable tenants; terms easy; reasonable.

EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. AMERICAN and European plan; rooms single or en suite with private baths. Rooms—2 suites of unfurnished rooms with private bath. Edinburg, 2124 Michigan-blvd.

THE ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS. [42d-st.], snug and neat family hotel; choice rooms and board; moderate rates; cable, I. C., and boulevard trains.

HOTEL RICHMOND (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and State-sts.—Business center, 75c to $2 per day; special weekly rates; elevator service.

Suburban.

1621 JUDSON-AV., EVANSTON—ELEGANT furnished rooms, single or en suite, with choice table board; quiet home; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN IN A private family, near business center; moderate terms; reference given and required. Address, with full particulars, FRED L., 1142 Madison-av., New York City.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, BY TWO YOUNG men, between 35th and 45th-sts., near Alley L; private family. Address O 412, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY by gentleman. Address O 416, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY LADY EMPLOYED; reasonable. Address O 419, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, COR. 13th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well-furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests.
BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to bachelors only; electric light, passenger elevator, telephone, cafe, and buffet; near Ill. Cent. and cable; bellboy service, elegant baths. The Groveland, 31st-st. and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—WORKINGWOMEN PREFERRED—2 unfurnished rear rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas range, refrigerator, bath; $6. Michigan-av., near 39th. Address O 467, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front room; strictly private family; steam-heated apartments, overlooking Grand-blvd. 584 45th-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

TO RENT—3624 ELLIS-AV., NEAR I. C. RY., furnished 2d floor suite.

North Side.

TO RENT—207 CASS-ST., RICHLY FURNISHED single rooms; steam heat; running water; billiard table.

TO RENT—381 DEARBORN-AV., HANDSOME suite and other very desirable rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—787 ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ROOM and alcove without board; private family; $20 a mo. for one person, and $25 for two; references required.

TO RENT—435 WASHINGTON-BLVD., FORMERLY Hotel Worth; 60 steam heated rooms in first-class order; large reduction in rent. For full particulars apply at 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT board, 2 or 3 connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; plenty closets; man, wife, and young man; south of 37th, east of Wabash; state price. Address D V 460, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for light housekeeping, near West Side medical colleges; state terms. Address O 422, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
4552 Lake-av., desirable stone front residence of 11 rooms, hardwood finish, beveled mirrors, etc.; 1½ blks. from Kenwood station; low rent.
CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3574 AND 3578 VINCENNES-AV., 9 room modern brick houses, with large yards; to prompt paying tenants, $25 per month. T. M. WIGNALL, 303 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—3228 AND 3230 WABASH-AV., brown stone fronts, 12 rooms each, fine order, redecorated throughout, convenient cable and L trains. Inquire R. D. SLOCUM, 104 5th-av.

TO RENT—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH PARK-AV., large stone-front house, 14 and 16 rooms; would make first-class boarding houses or private institute. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 11-ROOM brick house on Washington-av., near 57th-st. PEIRCE & COWLES, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—443 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR Union Park, 15-r. house, steam heat, hot water, everything modern. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., R. 7.

TO RENT—3411 WABASH-AV., FINE 10-ROOM house; choice location; modern improvements. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2417 SOUTH PARK-AV., 11-ROOM stone-front house, very cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5638 MONROE-AV., 10-ROOM frame dwelling, newly decorated; $22 per mo. CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3151 OR 3157 PRAIRIE-AV., DETACHED modern stone residences, 11 and 14 rooms; below value. Owner on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—401 S. LEAVITT-ST., NEAR POLK, 9-room modern brick house; rent $25. T. M. WIGNALL, 303 Tacoma Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT — 467 AND 469 DEARBORN-AV., first-class double house, 30 rooms; newly rebuilt; steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors; to party experienced in managing a first-class boarding-house. Call owner, 473 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON private grounds, McCormick Theological Seminary, Lincoln-av. and Halsted-st. Inquire Custodian on grounds or JOHN C. FETZER, 37 Congress-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM STONE-FRONT house, near south end Lincoln Park; heated by steam from across the street without expense. Apply R. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES, CLOSE TO Lincoln Park (south end) and car lines; 167 Eugenie-st., 11 rooms, 741 N. Park-av., 678 Wells-st., 9 rooms each. Owner, R. 30, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, FACING ASTOR, [illegible] Lake Shore-drive. 580 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE, 246 CHESTNUT-st.; outside windows in all rooms; $40.

Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—NINE-ROOM FURNISHED house convenient to steam and electric cars. Apply 1315 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"BELVOIR," 4740-42-44 MADISON-AV.

High-class modern apartment building.
Steel and iron construction.

LOCATED IN FINEST PART OF KENWOOD, OVERLOOKING THE LAKE.

1 block from Kenwood depot; 8 and 9 rooms, beautifully finished in polished hardwoods, luxurious bathrooms, finished in marble and tile; spacious marble vestibules; elegant appointments throughout and in every way adapted to the wants of high-class tenants; rents $60 to $75.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENTS—
Cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl., new 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 room flats; telephone service, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish, marble entrance, storerooms, laundry, janitor, etc.
Agent at bldg.; open for inspection.
4746 Calumet-av., new 7 and 8 room flats, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, etc.; these are new, desirable apartments, very light, and low rentals.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Calumet-av.
Open evenings. Open Sundays.

TO RENT — THE PEYTON, 194 OAKWOOD-blvd., elegant 7-room apartments, every modern convenience; rent $50.
"ELLIS-AV.," corner flat of 5 fine, light rooms; steam, hot water, etc.; a bargain.
"THE CARLYLE," 3 and 4 rooms, all light; steam, gas range, hot water; $14 to $16.
JOHN R. PHILP & CO., 3558 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN FLATS.
THE ROCHESTER.
Corner South Park-av. and 23d-st.
3, 4, and 5 rooms, $21 to $27.
Steam heat, elevator, gas ranges, all modern conveniences; best kept building on South Side.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT IN Woodlawn; $25; nothing better in city for price; near I. C.; 1 block from Alley "L." DORN & CO., 222 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEATED, in the Rosalie Bldg., 57th-st. and Lake-av.; $22.50 and $25 per mo.
CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE OAK FLAT, 4 ROOMS, $16; 3 rooms, $15; steam, gas range, all modern; one block from Alley "L," near Ill. Cent. DORN & CO., 222 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2 TO 6 ROOMS, $10 TO $25; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; private storerooms; good light. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 TO 9-ROOM FLATS, MODERN; low rent. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st. and 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—GENOA BLDG., 302 E. 62D-ST.—7-room flats at $15 per mo., near I. C. R. R. station. CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BUILDING, 3 and 4 room flats; all the rooms light; steam heat, gas ranges, hot water; elevator. 90 E. 22d-st.

TO RENT—2613 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT SIX-room flat; light rooms, choice location. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 2 to 7 rooms.

TO RENT—3722 LAKE-AV., 6-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, gas range.

North Side.

TO RENT—
CHOICE 8 AND 9 ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE "MONTAGUE,"
489-491 DEARBORN-AV., north of Goethe-st.
Steam heat, hot water, janitor service.
H. S. DIETRICH & Co., 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. EVANSTON AND OAKDALE-avs., five and six room flats; first-class and strictly modern in every respect; $27.50 to $30; janitor on premises. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 9 BURTON-PL., ONE BLOCK from south end of Lincoln Park, east of Clark; nice location, elegant light 6 and 7 room modern heated flats; rent reasonable. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—52 AND 54 ST. JAMES-PL., ELEGANT new 8-room apartments, 200 ft. from park and artesian well; rent reasonable. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENT BUILDING, strictly modern, 1763-1765 Oakdale-av.; 5 and 6 rooms; $27.50 and $30. See janitor. MURDOCH CAMPBELL, owner, 902 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS ONE BLOCK FROM south end of Lincoln Park; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; $26 to $30. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS—THE FLORENCE and Kirkwood, near the lake; modern improvements. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FINEST $15, NEW, MODERN, light flat, N. S.; Ashland-av., near Addison; balance Sept. free. A. S. TERRILL, 79 Dearborn.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4 AND 6-ROOM FLATS; gas ranges; cor. Clark and Belmont; $14 to $18.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, seven or eight rooms, on South Side, east of Cottage Grove-av.; responsible tenant. Address O 424, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY LADY, BRIGHT room for light housekeeping bet. 38th and 45th-sts.; private family or would share small flat; state terms. Address N 543, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLAT, 7 or 8 rooms, furnished; rent, $50; for customer. MRS. E. W. CASE, R. 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM MODERN flat, east of Clark, between Division and Ohio, rent not to exceed $15. O 431, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY, modern 5 or 6 room furnished flat; give full particulars. Address O 439, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW STORES, 43D-st., s. w. cor. Evans-av., 1 block west of Cottage Grove-av., with living rooms in rear; inside stores, $30 per month. MATSON HILL, owner, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR State. JOHN H. JOHNSON, 70 Adams-st.

TO RENT — STORE IN LENOX BUILDINGS. Apply to agent, 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—STORE, 227 N. PARK-AV., AUSTIN; good opening for department store.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTEL, COR. CLARK AND KINZIE-sts.; 40 large, light rooms, with 10 bathrooms, steam heat, and hot water; low rent. E. A. WANNER, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE ON M. S. & ROCK Island tracks, 40,000 square feet; very strong and substantial; light all round; fine shipping facilities; low insurance. Apply Room 507, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LODGE halls. JOHN H. JOHNSON, 70 Adams-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED — TO RENT — SMALL OFFICE; cheap. Address O 457, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. ROACH AND WIFE, THE CHAMPIONS of the world and the leading teachers of Chicago in all the latest stage and ballroom dances; the waltz movement, with the reverse taught to young or old in ten minutes; $5,000 challenge to any teacher in Chicago that can do one-quarter of what they do in their line of business; they have taught hundreds to be good dancers where other teachers failed; one private lesson from the champions is as good as six elsewhere; they are superior to all others in style, appearance, and gracefulness. Academy 161 W. Madison, open day and evenings.

CHICAGO MUSIC SCHOOL, PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, Van Buren-st., cor. Leavitt—Faculty includes graduates and medalists of renowned colleges. Examinations for free and partial scholarships in all departments occur Sept. 9, 10, 11. Mandolin and guitar club organized coming week. Terms reasonable. Special attention given beginners. Private or class lessons. MABELLE FLOY LEWIS, Director.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH SPEECH AND EXPRESSION, Marie Ware Laughton, principal. The Copley, Boston, Mass. The cultivation of the speaking voice a specialty. English literature, aesthetic physical culture, and the philosophy of expression, based upon the principles of Delsarte. Special and Normal courses. Circulars upon application.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—COURSES OF INSTRUCTION in Shorthand, Typewriting, and office practice. Day and night school. Autumn term begins Sept. 16. For further information address RUPERT P. SORELLE.

OCCULT SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION; PERSONAL magnetism in oratory and dramatic art; pupils fitted for the stage and platform; highest testimonials from orators and actors. Suite 410, 411, 412, Handel Hall, 40 E. Randolph-st.; day and eve.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN STENOGRAPHY; practical methods; not college shorthand; $5 per month. Address O 521, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY, BUSINESS, English; day, evening. Jones' College, 94 Washington.

MENTAL CULTURE, ART CONVERSATION, grammar, rhetoric, literature, angular writing. Address O 414, Tribune office.

LADY TEACHER DESIRES FEW SHORTHAND scholars to instruct in spelling; terms reasonable. Address N 542, Tribune office.

FENCING AND BOXING ACADEMY, SUITE 502 Schiller Theater Bldg. COL. MONSTERY.

KRETLOW SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 401 Webster-av., will open Monday, Oct. 4.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—MUSIC TEACHERS EVERYWHERE to sell new sheet music; great inducements. MUSIC PUBLISHER, 219 65th-place.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE Co., 259 and 261 W. Madison-st.; new building; rooms, $2 up; vans for moving. Tel. W. 239.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS in exchange for upright piano. Address X K 113, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE—NEW, STRICTLY modern, detached residence, 599 Pine Grove-av., facing lake; Roman brick and brownstone; finest hardwoods; hot water heat, etc.; beautiful grounds; cheap. Cash only; easy terms. Owner, R. 30, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, SIDNEY-CT., near Wrightwood-av., new modern 10-room stone front residence; will sell $2,500 less than value. Address O 778, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished; good neighborhood, walking distance; great bargain. Call at dental department on 4th floor, Frank Bros., cor. Monroe and State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, MODERN, 3 blocks 47th L, one block east Grand-av.; in order to raise $2,500 within 30 days will sacrifice. Address N 906, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE IMPROVED property in every part of city for vacant. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

50 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

AT UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, AT 2 P. M.,

ON THE GROUND,

ARCHER-AV. AND KEDZIE-AV.

LOTS FRONTING ARCHER-AV., S. TROY-ST., 43D AND 44TH-STS.

Terms—A small deposit at time of sale. Balance in monthly payments.

Take Archer-av. cars direct to sale.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—
S. e. corner 49th-st. and Washington Park-pl., new, high grade detached corner residence, 32 foot lot; contains 12 rooms, three bathrooms, hot water heat; substantially built by owner for his own home; this is not the stereotyped house usually built on 25 foot lots; the interior has several new and attractive features; finished in various selected hardwoods and nicely decorated; open for inspection; price has been reduced from $20,000 to $17,000.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO.,
101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.
KENWOOD—Detached house; well built; all modern improvements; choice location; large lot; fine shade trees.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Good residence, near 20th-st.; very cheap to close an estate.

FOR SALE—NEW HYDE PARK RESIDENCES, 5129 to 5137 Madison-av., $17,500 to $18,000; terms; modern; complete; choice location; near I.C. fast trains; open; see them; owner there daily.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50X125, E. FRONT, NEAR 49th, on Forrestville-av., elegant residence lot; no trade.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—4541 EVANS-AV., modern 9-room house and lot. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-FLAT BLDG., NEAR ALLEY L; pays 10 per cent net; will sacrifice $3,000 below value. Address X K 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VACANT BARGAIN SOUTH; choice of several locations. O 460, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100X125 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Polk and Paulina-sts., $35,000; rents for about $300 per month; well improved. WM. GARNETT & CO., 145 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—25X125 FT. LOT, OPPOSITE W. 48th-st. L road station; no trade. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2624 W. 42D-AV.—7-ROOM brick house and lot, 25 or 50x125. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—POLK-ST., near Sacramento, 2-story modern flat, worth $4,500; price, $3,750. Address X K 119, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER RESIDENCE ON Dearborn-av., east front, near Lincoln Park. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—467 AND 537 LA SALLE-AV., 3-story, stone; perfect condition; bargain prices; easy terms. W. DICKINSON, 549 Rookery.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—598 CHICAGO-av., stone-front store and 5 flats. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—SALES ARE BEING MADE EACH week of Winnetka and Glencoe property; you will have to pay higher prices if you delay; some of the choice lots and corners will also be bought by the other fellow if you continue to wait; lots and corners, a few only, $18 to $30 a foot; one to three blocks from Sheridan-road; water, sewer, macadam, cement walks; 30 minutes' ride.
E. PERCY MAYNARD, 115 Dearborn-st.
Residence, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—15 ACRES, FINE large house, greenhouse, barn, coachman's cottage; plenty of large shade trees. This is a lovely home, right in the heart of this queen of suburbs; might subdivide; no agents, no trade. Address O 443, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2½ OR 5 ACRES SUBURBAN LAND of wooded hills and ravines for home; altitude 150 feet; price, $300 per acre; good train service; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SUBURBAN HOMES, easy payments. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSTON and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES. Real Estate and Renting Dept. Dunlop Bros.' Bank, Oak Park. Tel. 26.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OAK PARK PROPERTY; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bldg.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS—Lowest rates and best service furnished passengers to California and Pacific coast points on our select, personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions, leaving Chicago every Thursday on Chicago & Alton 6 p. m. train, via "Scenic Route." For particulars call on or write JUDSON & CO., 193 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, AN IMPROVED farm near Chicago, or will exchange for Chicago improved; also have $10,000 to loan on Chicago improved; owners only. ALBERT E. DAVIS, 1009 Ashland Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 RESIDENCE, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, Parkside, or elsewhere, in exchange for my house, near lake and 35th-st., and vacant South, or Michigan fruit farm, on lake, state price and particulars. Address O 402, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHICAGO INCOME PROPERTY, clear or nearly clear, or clear income in another city, for $100,000 clear Chicago vacant; owners only. H. G. HOPKINS & CO., 138 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MODERN RESIDENCE OR vacant lot, between Drexel and Kimbark-avs., 48th and 51st-sts.; cheap for cash. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$20,000 TO $30,000 FEE ON BUSINESS street paying 5 per cent net. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY FLAT BLDG. OR house at a bargain. Address O 465, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO TRADE—FARM LAND, 160 ACRES DAK., 640 Texas. Address O 459, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

SPECIAL FUND FOR CHOICE RESIDENCE loans, North or South Side, at 5½ per cent, in sums of $2,500 and up.
BODDIE & HEATON, 140 Dearborn-st.
ARTHUR LUEHR, Mgr. Loan Dept.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6 AND 7 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES from $700 to $2,000. SAM. BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 5½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

WANTED—WILL BUY 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good improved or vacant. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT. WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR VACANT; $600 and upwards; in sums to suit. PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $3,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN—Money waiting. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. Main 3012.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with repayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 118 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

PRIVATE MONEY FOR LOANS; NO DELAY. H. S. PRESCOTT, 503 First Nat. Bank.

C. L. HAMMOND, 410, 205 LA SALLE-ST., real estate loans; $500 to $50,000; lowest rates.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate; lowest rates; quick attention to applications.
Gold payment first mortgage loans for sale net investors 6 and 7 per cent; send for list.
SHANKLIN & KING,
160 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 East Washington-st., s. e. cor. of 5th-av.—Loans on improved and vacant Chicago and suburban real estate and to build at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; small and large amounts; prompt service.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

TO LOAN—MONEY; 6 PER CENT, AND 1 PER cent commission, on good security only, any amount over $2,000. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

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AZTEC (freight only)	Sept. 11, 1 p. m.
GAELIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 21, 1 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu	Oct. 2, 1 p. m.

For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 228 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and Excursionist. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
For Racine daily, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Milwaukee, 8 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., and 8 a. m. Sun. and Mon.; Kewaunee and Ahnapee, 8 p. m. Wed. and Thurs., and Sun 8 a. m.; Green Bay, Wed. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Menominee and Marinette, Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 8 p. m.; Escanaba and Gladstone, Thurs. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Manistique, Sat., 8 p. m.; Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily, 7.30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Co.—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday, 12:15 p. m., Friday and Saturday, 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc. Send for Tourist. $11 to Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinac and return, meals and berth included. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town office, 220 and 234 Clark-st.

TO ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Graham & Morton line steamers leave dock foot of Wabash-av. at 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily, including Sunday. Special trip leaves 2 p. m. Saturdays and 10 a. m. Sundays. Round trip excursion on 9:30 a. m. steamer, $1, arriving in city on return at 8:30 p. m.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily, except Friday and Saturday, 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. 'Phone, Main 4648. Office, 1 State-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K.City, Calif. & Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. Ticket offices, 132 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orleans & Florida Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Elmo & Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office 212 Clark-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. [illegible]

[illegible]

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, [illegible]

[illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

[illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. [illegible]

[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, [illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE—CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and Louisville Ry. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry. [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. [illegible]

[illegible]

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. [illegible]

[illegible]

ERIE LINES [illegible]

[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUYERS IN A HOST.

Flock to Fall Meeting of Merchants and Travelers.

ESTIMATE OF DELEGATES

Dealer Predicts Sale of $25,000,000 Worth of Goods.

ALL TELL OF PROSPERITY.

G. H. Daniels Scathingly Assails the Ticket Scalpers.

BUSINESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Arrivals for the second fall meeting of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers demonstrated it is to be far more successful than was the August meeting, and that was exceedingly satisfactory. It already has greatly exceeded expectations and there yet remain two more days before the date for selling tickets expires.

Over 400 delegates reported at headquarters yesterday and deposited their certificates with Secretary Tomlinson. Over 800 special delegates have already registered and deposited their certificates, and inasmuch as it is believed fully twice this number came by mileage and other forms of transportation, it is estimated there are in the city at present fully 2,500 country merchants, and this is only the advance guard.

They are all buyers, and from the size and number of their bills one of the best-known merchants of the city made the prediction there would be more dollars' worth of merchandise disposed of in Chicago today by wholesale than in any other day in all its history.

Merchant Estimates Business.

"When it is understood," he added, "how much lower prices of all articles are than they were a few years ago some idea may be had of the immense amount of business which must be done to bring about this result."

This merchant estimated from the manner in which country merchants are buying in all lines their bills will average fully $3,000 each. On this basis the sales to those in the city now will aggregate $7,500,000, and with 8,000 buyers, a number which is likely to be exceeded before the expiration of the ten and fifteen days period after the sale of the tickets, the enormous amount of nearly $25,000,000 worth of merchandise will have been disposed of.

Stories of Prosperity.

As on previous days the arrivals all have the same story to tell of good crops at good prices, of corn being out of the way in fifteen to eighteen days and certain to make a big crop in any event, of farmers already buying liberally, paying old scores, and lifting mortgages at a rapid rate.

The business of the association took some of their time yesterday. In the afternoon a meeting was held in the hall of Medinah Temple to listen to an address from George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, on the subject of ticket scalping in this country.

A committee was also named for the purpose of revising the constitution and by-laws, as well as a committee for naming additional members of the Board of Directors so as to make the board as representative as possible of the wholesale interests of the city.

The Committee on Revision consisted of A. M. Compton, S. J. Kline, and John W. Scott. The nominating committee consisted of Adolph Nathan, Sidney Kahn, and J. Palmer.

Blow at the Scalpers.

Mr. Daniels' address was a severe condemnation of ticket-scalping, which he said is "a blot upon the commercial escutcheon of the United States and may be described as a device for violating the interstate commerce law.

"The business of railway ticket-scalping is, in the language of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, 'a fruitful source of crime,'" Mr. Daniels continued. "It has been condemned in the strongest language by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has been declared illegal and prohibited by law in the great States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, North Carolina, and Texas, in Canada, in England, and in every country of Europe.

Draws a Comparison.

"If men who were known to be in the business of altering or counterfeiting bank bills or handling stolen or counterfeit money should open offices in our principal cities and towns to carry on their illegitimate business we should at once move to put a stop to such practices, and, if necessary, petition the State Legislature and the Congress of the United States to pass laws to protect the public from such unauthorized and irresponsible handlers of money. The dishonest railroad ticket scalper stands in the same relation to the railroads as the money handlers above referred to would to the regular banking institutions."

In conclusion Mr. Daniels urged the association to give its support to the measure now before Congress looking to a suppression of the evil in question.

ANNUAL Y. P. S. C. E. RALLY.

Illinois Christian Endeavorers to Hold a Three Days' Session in Chicago Oct. 7-10.

The Illinois State convention of Christian Endeavorers will be held in this city Oct. 7-10, and for the meetings the Auditorium and Central Music Hall, besides a dozen large churches, have been engaged. In the State there are 2,500 societies with a total membership of 140,000. As each of these societies will send two or three delegates a large crowd is being provided for.

Dr. Clark and John Willis Baer of Boston, the two leading international officers, are to speak. It is the first time they have ever attended a State meeting in the West. H. H. Spooner of Connecticut, formerly State President, will also be present.

Inspiration services will be held the night preceding the convention, and there will be a union meeting in each division of the city. The Rev. J. E. Pounds of Indianapolis will talk on the North Side, the Rev. J. W. Fifield on the South Side, and W. H. Day of Aurora and Dr. Henson on the West Side.

The convention will open in Central Music Hall on Friday morning, Oct. 8. Dr. Torrey of the Moody Institute will give a Bible study for personal work and have charge of an open parliament. In the afternoon the convention will divide up into committee conferences. Later Dr. Rondthaler will have charge of the open parliament. The Endeavorers expect to test the capacity of the Auditorium at night. Judge Charles J. Scofield of Carthage will speak on "Christian Citizenship," John Willis Baer of Boston on "The Christian Endeavor Idea," and Dr. Hillis on "Missions."

The convention on Saturday will hear the reports of officers and Superintendents and elect officers for the coming year. Miss Jessie Williams will tell about the "Tenth Legion" and Thomas Kane, "Systematic Benevolence," at Central Music Hall.

Miss Le Baron will have charge of a monster junior rally at the Auditorium on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Baer and Miss Kate Haus of St. Louis will speak. The convention chorus will give a concert at the Auditorium at night.

Denominational rallies will be held in a dozen churches on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10, and in the evening the convention will have its last session at the Auditorium. The speakers will be Dr. Clark, John Willis Baer, and H. H. Spooner.

$5. INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN. $5.

Four Trains Daily.

Via Monon route, Sept. 8 and 9, good returning until Sept. 15. City ticket office, 232 Clark street. Telephone Main 174.

STOPS THE GENEVA ROAD.

SUPREME COURT GRANTS A SUPERSEDEAS TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

Effect Is to Suspend Building Operations Until the Decision of Judge Brown Is Reviewed at the Next Session—Residents Hold the Company Cannot Invade Private Property When Street on Which They Have Secured Right of Way Is Open to It.

The State Supreme Court yesterday granted to the Geneva property-holders who are endeavoring to restrain the Aurora and Geneva electric railway from laying its tracks on the premises of some of the finest residences in Geneva, a supersedeas which will serve to stop building operations until next October.

This case is now one of the most celebrated trolley line actions which have ever been brought in the State. The Aurora and Geneva road is a section of the electric line which has been built from Aurora to Carpentersville. The Aurora end has been built to a point within two miles of Geneva. It already had been given the right of way through Batavia and over Batavia avenue to Geneva. There being a number of grades the road people surveyed a route along Fox River over the river frontage of Orville Peckham, attorney for the First National Bank of Chicago; Frank Crittenden, a prominent Board of Trade man; Charles Pope, the glucose manufacturer, and several prominent Chicagoans who have suburban residences in Geneva.

The road petitioned the Circuit Court to condemn the right of way, which was done. The property-owners then sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court, asking that it be made a supersedeas to restrain the builders from entering the premises until Judge Brown's decision overruling the respondents' motion to dismiss the petition could be reviewed by the Supreme Court at its next session.

The property-owners make the point that the road having been incorporated and organized as a street railway canot leave the street to run over the private property for any considerable distance when the street on which they have secured the right of way is open to them.

This is said to be a new point, and has never been passed on in this State, but it has been in other States, and adversely to the claim of the railway people.

The property in question extends along the Fox River front for nearly two miles, and forms the private grounds, pasturage for blooded cattle, fine oak groves, and little artificial lakes which the several owners have improved at great cost, and the citizens are prepared to fight the road to any extent.

The jury which went over the proposed right of way and condemned the property were, it is said, a jury of farmers, who in assessing damages gave owners about what farm land away from residence dictricts would bring. The owners say they were awarded damages in some cases much less than the road itself had previously offered.

MORGAN STOCKS ARE STRONG.

Bear Speculators Fail in an Effort to Work a Yellow Fever Scare.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Sept. 7.—Bear speculators made much ado today over yellow fever reports; they did not succeed in getting the market down. The strongest interests in Wall street bought in the face of liquidation by weak people made nervous by these sensational news dispatches.

Every stock was strong that has the name of J. Pierpont Morgan identified with it. This strength is likely to continue. Northern Pacific, Reading, Southern railway, New York Central—all the long list of securities in which Mr. Morgan has controlling interests—are in for leadership places in the current rise.

New York Central ought soon to go to 120. Tomorrow its earnings for August will be made public. These figures are jealously guarded; strenuous official efforts are made to keep them from leaking out. I am able, however, to authorize THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to state that the figures will show an increase for August, 1897, compared with August, 1896, of $456,000. London bought New York Central here today. London also bought Reading and Louisville. The foreign interest is likely to be much extended soon.

Big banking houses are tonight predicting recessions in exchange rates and early gold importations. They are more confident than hitherto. Western Union and Manhattan have new pools in them.

New Union Pacific preferred stock (dealt in deliverable when issued) is one of the safe things which, though a trifle slow, will have a pretty sure profit. Financial arrangements are shaping to indicate that Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf may have a quick spurt.

All the gas stocks are strong. Consolidated of New York sold today about 200 for the first time in its history. Gas stocks are suddenly to become the fashion. Syracuse Gas, in which a movement was started the other day at 30, is tonight above 32, and is going above 40.

Iron trade conditions improve, coal trade indications are better. Reading, representing the latter, is likely at any moment to start in leadership of buoyancy, and among the iron stocks Tennessee Coal is booked for much higher prices.

ONE FARE HINGES ON YERKES.

Property-Owners' Committee Has to Postpone the Five-Cent Rate Matter Till He Comes.

Aldermen Rector and McCarthy headed the Committee of Fifteen appointed by a meeting of property owners on West Fortieth street to appeal to the West Chicago Street railway company to give a 5-cent rate to the city limits, which appeared at the railway offices yesterday. The committee was informed no change could be made until Mr. Yerkes returned and the matter was accordingly postponed. The property owners will meet tomorrow night at Forty-third avenue and Madison street.

Diver Clarke Is Not Fined.

Justice Hall yesterday decided that George W. Clarke leaped from the Halsted street lift bridge in a perfectly orderly manner. The charges of disorderly conduct were dismissed and the defendant walked from the courtroom, accepting the apologies of the police who arrested him. He was surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

Remember..

if we carried these wheels over until next spring we would then have to reduce the price on these models. Instead we are doing so now.

Rambler Bicycles.

Late in the season reduced price,

$65.00

Buy now and take advantage of pleasant fall months' riding.

Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co.,
85 MADISON-ST. . . . CHICAGO.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Russian Blouse Suits, Jackets,

&c.—as introduced by S. & M. only—nowhere else such an assembling of fashions a la Russe, a la Francaise, a l'Anglaise, as *here*. Nowhere else that indefinable something that distinguishes the S. & M. garments above all others. Nowhere else an equal lowness of price. Nowhere else such a handsome cloak and suit room.

$9½ for $25 women's silk lined suits—checks, mixtures, and fancy suitings—all beautifully made—the proper suit for early fall wear.

$12¾ for Russian blouse suits—"The Tsaritsa"—fine serge in navy and black—double breasted—four large buttons—high band collar—belt and handsome buckle.

$14¾ for women's new fall suits—fly front—nobby lengths—strictly tailor made—navy and black—skirt, jacket, and sleeves lined with handsome Roman stripe silk.

$21¾ for women's Russian blouse suits—"The Annitchkoff"—new Vidou cloth—in national blues, dark red, green, and Havana browns—yokes of plain broadcloths to match materials—finished with silk braid and black satin ribbons.

$16¾ for women's winter Russian blouse coats—"The Moscow"—heavy cheviots and diagonals—storm collar, belts and straps, collar and fronts edged with fur—brown, green and black.

$10 for women's winter covert and whipcord jackets—double textures—plaid inside—loose box fronts—fitted slashed coat back.

$7½ for women's new fall and winter capes—fine kersey and melton cloth—some braid and fur trimmed—others strictly tailor finished—all beautifully lined—tan, national blues, browns and black.

$6¾ for women's skirts—plaids, checks, mixtures—navy and black—latest cut and well made.

$5 for $20 women's early fall jackets—all the new shades—swellest coat shown—can be worn with any skirt—all beautifully lined.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Prominently Foremost of Those

Ten New & Better Stores

will be

"A New French Cafe"

unlike *any* in America—

"A New Millinery Magasin"

that will *totally* eclipse all other millinery stores—

and new departments for inexpensive dressmaking—for handmade lingerie—for misses' and children's dresses and cloaks—all rapidly evolving from a state of chrysalis into perfection.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

This department, always the most complete of its kind in Chicago, has been much improved during the last year and now has no equal in America.

New, Autumn Flannels

The extremely large stock is only one of the inducements in our Flannel Depart'nt. Exclusive patterns and fabrics and the lowest prices are equally responsible for its popularity.

We intend making this the most *momentous* season in the history of our Flannel Department. If goods and prices are reliable indications the accomplishment of our object is *already* assured. In the present showing are included:

FRENCH PRINTED FLANNELS: Exclusive styles in light, medium and dark colorings. The choicest Parisian ideas for evening wear, street dresses, wrappers, shirt waists, dressing sacques, etc.

IMPORTED SCOTCH FLANNELS: Plaids, Stripes, etc. For children's dresses shirt waists, night dresses, pajamas, etc. All reliable qualities.

WHITE NOVELTY FLANNELS: Silk and Wool; for evening dresses and infants' wear.

FRENCH FINNETTE FLANNELS: For infants' wear, thoroughly shrunken. Also large line of French Finnette Embroidered and Plain White Embroidered Skirtings.

EIDERDOWNS: On this item we lay particular stress. Never have Eiderdowns been shown in such beautiful colors as here and now. Astrakhan Eiderdowns, Cashmere Cloth, Gypsy Cloaking, Llama Cloaking, Plain and Krinkle Kloaking.

Basement Flannel Department: Devoted to the less expensive grades of Flannels and Flannelettes. A larger stock than many stores carry in their entire department. The largest line of German Printed Velours shown anywhere in this country. Prices throughout are as low and usually lower than elsewhere.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Ladies' Mackintoshes.

TWO RARE VALUES.

Lot 1—Ladies' Double-texture Mackintoshes, with double cape and velvet collar; cashmere face with plaid back; in black, blue and brown; exactly like cut **$3.95**

Lot 2—Ladies' Mackintoshes of imported English mixtures, in brown and gray **$5.00**

We are sole Chicago agents for the celebrated **Heptonette Rain Coats**, manufactured in Leeds, England. No rubber is used in their manufacture, the "proofing" being done by special process, the advantages of which are

Perfect ventilation—Extreme light weight—Small space required in packing—Guaranteed rain proof.

The prices on Heptonettes are $7.50, $8.50, $10 and up to $20 each.

TRY SHAYNE'S $3 DERBY HAT
FALL STYLES NOW READY.

WANTS IN THE LEAD.
THE TRIBUNE.

Kid gloves as never before.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Kid gloves as never again.

That great yearly glove offering

Opens under the most favorable trade conditions known to modern merchandising . . . The only autumn glove stock in Chicago landed under the old (low) tariff laws—a saving of 20% . . . The only glove stock in Chicago made under personal supervision from carefully selected skins brought direct from the Grenoble tanners and made up by the foremost French glovers during a period of depression—a saving of about 20% . . . The largest glove stock ever shown in Chicago—and the peculiarly favorable conditions under which it was assembled creates glove chances never before equaled even here.

1.20 for $2.00 and $2.25 gloves. . . Highest grade gloves from Trefousse, Dent and other famous French glovers—the perfection of glove-making—sold with same guaranty as when $2 is asked. Ladies' 2-clasp pique French nervure embroidered gloves—ladies' 8-clasp, hand-sewn, tambour, two-toned embroideries—chic, novel effects—all the newest tints—a grand gathering—strictly highest grade, at $1.20.

55c for $1.00 kid gloves in that famous basement glove section—an extraordinary lot of ladies' 4-button kid gloves—3-strand embroidered backs—black with self-stitchings—new soft 1897 skins—perfect and durable—newest shades—extraordinary values—at **55c**—which cannot be repeated after this large lot is gone.

95c for $1.50 gloves—models of the French glover's art—ladies' 2-clasp Alpine kid gloves—pique sewed—heavy 3-strand embroidered backs—plain and new two-toned effects—clasps—ladies' 3-clasp light-weight French kid—fancy embroidered backs—welts with trimmings to match embroideries—gusset fingers—under the new tariff laws the price will be $1.50 instead of 95c.

75c for $1.25 kid gloves—the new fall fashions in clasps, buttons and hooks—fancy two-toned tambour embroidered—fresh, new goods—ladies' 2-clasp overseam—ladies' 2-clasp pique—ladies' 7-hook overseam—ladies 4-button glace—4 grand lots—on the bargain square—75c.

95c for $1.50 men's gloves—men's 1-clasp pique sewed light-weight dogskin—nervure and spear backs—English reds, London tans, browns—men's 1-clasp P. X. M. prix seam sewed, spear back English walking gloves—the "nobbiest" up-to-date glove—good as any $1.50 glove in Chicago—95c.

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SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

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TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.

We will sell peremptorily at Public Auction,
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By order and for account of
JOHN C. McKEON, Receiver, National Bank of Illinois,
Goods held as Collateral,
INVENTORIED VALUE OVER $50,000.00
Consisting principally of
1,500 pieces WOOLENS,
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5,000 CAPES, JACKETS, SACQUES.
Children's Garments and Reefers,
25 ALASKA SEAL SKIN SACQUES
All in perfect condition. Goods now on exhibition.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
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GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.

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21 EAST 43D-ST.

To be sold without reserve.
TODAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 10 A. M.
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AUCTION SALE.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
FURNITURE, FOLDING BEDS,
Carpets and General Household Goods, General Merchandise.
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Goods sent for and estimates submitted.
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Boarding and Day School for Girls, 4568 Oakenwald-av., Chicago, Ill. Examinations for the University of Chicago given quarterly at this school. Principals' certificates admit to Eastern Colleges. MISS KATE BYAM MARTIN, Prin.

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Soper School of Oratory
10th floor, Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st., Chicago, opens 21st year Monday, Sept. 6. Delsarte, Dramatic Art, Department of Journalism, Piano and Vocal Music, under eminent specialists.

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Thorough preparation for College, Government Academies or Business. Beautiful location. Home influences. Send for catalogue. COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, President, Highland Park, Illinois.

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Lakewood, New Jersey. For Boys. Among the Pines. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, or Business. Thorough and attractive. Aim: The development of moral, intellectual and physical manhood. JAMES W. MORLEY, A. M., Principal.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Begins its 44th Year Sept. 9th, 1897.
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AUDITORIUM BUILDING . . . . MUSIC, ORATORY, DRAMATIC ART. Send for catalogue. Full term Sept. 6. SAMUEL KAYZER, President.

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